









**Intimation.**

**POWELL'S**

28, Queen's Road,  
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

SMART,  
EXCLUSIVE  
**WAISTCOATS.**

**KNITTED  
WOOLLEN.**

THE LATEST  
DESIGNS AND  
COLOURINGS

\$6.00 to \$14.50

Each.

**FLANNEL**

STRIPES & CHECKS  
well-cut,

\$6.00 to \$8.75

Each.

**TATTERSALLS**

LINED FLANNEL,  
perfectly built,

\$10 each.

**DRESSING  
GOWNS**

CLOTH, WOOLLEN,  
CAMELHAIR,

\$10 to \$50

Each.

**SMOKING  
JACKETS**

very comfortable wear,

\$10 to \$25

Each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,**

Gent's Outfitters,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1906.

**To Let.**

**TO LET.**

No. 8, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
suitable for  
SHOP AND DWELLING  
HOUSE,  
at present occupied  
by  
Messrs. K. A. J. CHOT R-  
MALL & CO.,  
who will shortly remove  
to  
No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to—  
K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [530]

**TO LET.**

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and  
GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods  
Storage) at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central,  
(formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes  
& Co.)

Apply to—  
HO-TUNG,  
Comptroller Department,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [949]

**TO LET.**

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to  
the Water, suitable for the storage of any  
Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

**TO LET.**

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA  
East, near East Point.

Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142]

**TO LET.**

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the  
Hongkong Bank, suitable for Office.  
Moderate rental.

Apply to—  
X. Y. Z.  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]

**TO LET.**

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameson,  
Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1183]

**TO LET.**

"RANFURLY," CONDUIT ROAD.  
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and  
YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-  
duit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
FLATS in MOKETON TERRACE.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [172]

**TO LET.**

A HOUSE in KNUITSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789]

**Insurance.**

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

SHIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1899.

**Auctions.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
THURSDAY,  
the 3rd January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns, at Kowloon,  
FOUR MOTOR BOATS  
(more or less damaged).

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1242]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
THURSDAY,  
the 3rd January, 1907, at 2 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
SILVER AND IVORY WARE,  
Comprising:—

SILVER BOWLS, CUPS, POWDER  
BOXES, CARD CASES, VASES, SALT  
CELLARS, BUCKLES, HAT PINS, &c., &c.;  
ALSO  
A quantity of CARVED IVORY FIGURES,  
PHOTO FRAMES, &c., &c.;  
AND  
A number of SILK-EMBROIDERED  
BED and PILLOW COVERS, TABLE and  
CUSHION COVERS.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [1211]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
FRIDAY,  
the 4th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns,  
65 Bales PAPER.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1244]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
SATURDAY,  
the 5th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
SUNDRY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Comprising:—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-  
STEADS with WIRE and HAIR MAT-  
TRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES  
with BEVELLED GLASS, WRITING  
TABLES, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS  
and DINNERS WAGGONS with GLASS,  
MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, GLASS  
and CROCKERY WARE, PICTURES,  
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO  
A quantity of  
CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE,  
AND  
One GENT'S BICYCLE, English-make  
(almost new).

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1245]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
ON  
WEDNESDAY,  
the 23rd January, 1907, commencing at 3 P.M.,  
on Board the "Rambler," the following:—  
H.M. Surveying Vessel

"RAMBLER,"  
Single Screw, Composite built, Copper  
Sheathed.

Displacement ..... 815 tons  
Indicated Horse Power ..... 650 N.D.  
Extreme Length ..... 163 ft. 3 in.  
Extreme Breadth ..... 29 ft. 6 in.  
Built ..... 1880.  
Engines ..... Compound Surface  
Condensing, Hor-  
izontal, by J. Ider.

Tropeller ..... One Griffith's Gun  
metal.

Boiler ..... Three Cylindrical  
Direct Tubular.

Load on Safety Valves ..... 60 lbs.  
Distilling Condenser ..... Two Normandy's  
Single No. 10 distilling 2,688 gallons  
of water per 24 hours.

"HULK," "MIDGE,"  
Late Twin Screw Gun Vessel, 603 tons,  
Composite built, Copper Sheathed.

Length ..... 155 ft. 0 in.  
Breadth ..... 26 ft. 0 in.  
To be sold as they now lie in Hongkong  
Harbour, with all Fittings, &c., on board.

A list of Fittings, &c., to be sold with "H.M.  
"Rambler" may be seen at the Office of the  
Surveying Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for  
any errors in description of Ship, Fittings,  
Stores, &c.

The Vessels will be OPEN TO INSPECTION  
for Seven days before date of Sale, between 10  
A.M. and Noon and 2 and 4 P.M. (Saturday and  
Sunday excepted).

Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the  
Auctioneers.

TERMS:—Cash before delivery; 25 per cent.  
of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of  
the hammer, balance and the clearance to be  
effected within 14 days after date of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [1250]

**Auction.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
MONDAY,  
the 31st December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
(corner of Ice House Street),  
AN ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES  
suitable for New Year's Gifts;  
ALSO  
20 Cases PERINET and FILS CHAM-  
PAGNE, 60 Cases COGNAC-MARIE,  
BRIZARD and ROGER 3 Stars, 100 Cases  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

AND  
100 Boxes MESSALINA CIGARS.  
Special Holiday Stock in Dainty Gift Boxes.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [1236]

**Intimations.**

**BASEBALL!**

THE FINALS of the BASEBALL COM-  
PETITIONS for the Crews of the Ameri-  
can Fleet will be played on MONDAY,  
31st instant, at 3 P.M., on the HONGKONG  
FOOTBALL GROUND. The Final of the Com-  
petition between Officers of the combined fleet  
and the Hongkong Baseball Team will be  
played on TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY, at 5 P.M., on  
the HONGKONG CLUB FOOTBALL GROUND.  
By courtesy of the Hongkong Football Club.  
The public are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1906. [1252]

**THE ALL NATIONS' HIGH SCHOOL  
AND GRADED COLLEGE.**

THIS COLLEGE is now in a position to  
receive Pupils of all ages, either with or  
without Board and Lodging. For a thorough  
practical education; no better School can be  
found on the Chinese Coast. Fees very  
moderate. Inquiries at No. 7, Carnarvon Road,  
Kowloon, or address Mr. F. L. CLYDE, the  
Principal, at the College.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1237]

**PRIVATE INFORMATION BUREAU.**

ANY person wishing to obtain Private  
Information on any subject of legal  
concern should apply to the SOUTH CHINA  
INFORMATION BUREAU AND INQUIRY  
OFFICE, No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central;  
2nd floor. The Bureau is managed by one  
who is thoroughly acquainted with the customs,  
habits, manners and language of the Euro-  
peans, Chinese and nearly every other  
nationality found in Hongkong and neigh-  
bourhood, assisted by a thoroughly competent  
staff. Charges very moderate. Office hours  
from 2.30 to 7 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1238]

**XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!**

DO not make your Xmas Purchase before  
you see

**A. CHAZALON & CO.,**  
6, Queen's Road Central.

Who have just received the Finest As-  
sortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH  
CONFECTIONERY from the best makers  
of London and Paris;

ALSO  
A Large Variety of LIQUORS, BOR-  
DEAUX, PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, &c.,  
&c., from the most renowned houses in France  
and other foreign countries.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [11]

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**

**MARVEL UPON MARVEL!**

**NO SUFFERER  
NEED NOW DESPAIR.**

but without running a doctor's bill into the  
deep ditch of poverty, say boldly, speedily  
and economically cure yourself without the know-  
ledge of a second party, by the introduction of  
this NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION**

A complete and reliable remedy in this dis-  
turbance of medical science, whilst thousands have  
been restored to health and happiness who for  
years previously had been slowly dragging out a  
miserable existence.

**THERAPION No. 1**—A Sovereign  
Remedy for all chronic and suppurating in-  
fections, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of stricture and other  
serious diseases.

**THERAPION No. 2**—A Sovereign  
Remedy for all chronic and suppurating in-  
fections, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of stricture and other  
serious diseases.

**THERAPION No. 3**—A Sovereign  
Remedy for all chronic and suppurating in-  
fections, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
laying the foundation of stricture and other  
serious diseases.

Sold by all Chemists.

**THE FINANCIAL TAMPERS.**

A fool there was, and he thought some stock  
(Even as you and I)  
He was told it was strong as a stone wall;  
(We called him a lamb of the newest flock)  
But the fool he bought an enormous block  
(Even as you and I)

Oh, the risks we take and the debts we make,  
And the spoil of our head and hand,  
Belong to the Magistrate who know too much,  
(And now we know that he knew too much)  
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he sold,  
(Even as you and I)  
And then, with a bound, it upward rolled;  
(At the word of the Magistrate who controlled)  
But the fool, was scared and his feet got cold,  
(Even as you and I)

Oh, the toll we foot and the spoil we lose,  
And the excellent gains we planned  
Belong to the Magistrate who knew too much,  
(And now we know that he knew too much)  
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he held,  
(Even as you and I)  
And the price went down like a tree that's felled,  
(Yet somehow the Magistrate's surplus swelled,  
But ruin for that same fool was spelled,  
(Even as you and I)

And it isn't the dress and it isn't the loss  
That stings like a red-hot brand,  
It's coming to know that we don't know much,  
(Seeing at last we can never know much),  
And never can understand.

—Singapore Free Press.

**THE SITUATION IN CHINA.—II.**

[Continued from page 5]

The existing state of uncertainty among all  
sections of the community, both native and  
foreign, in Shanghai, is typical of the unrest  
which exists in every Treaty Port and through-  
out the whole country. The machinery of  
government is in a state of confusion. Edicts  
on apparently vital matters, such as administra-  
tive reform, appear one day, only to be cancell-  
ed the next. The Throne is bombarded with  
memorials for and against every conceivable  
measure, from the granting of Parliamentary  
institutions to the cutting off of queues, and it  
must always be remembered that it is by edict  
and these four hundred million people govern-  
ed. Rioting and lawlessness are matters of  
such everyday occurrence as to have lost any  
immediate significance. Three days ago a  
serious "rice" riot took place within gun-  
shot of Shanghai, and foreign Press. Rumours  
of imminent "trouble" are rife among natives  
and foreigners of the highest standing. His-  
tory discloses no more axiomatic a fact than  
that when a Government and its people are in  
this state the culminating point of a crisis is  
not far distant.

The question will naturally be asked:  
"What has China to gain by renewal of anti-  
foreign demonstrations or outbreaks?" and  
here I come to the crux of the whole  
situation. Disregarding, for a moment,  
those possibilities which may merely be  
the outcome, in certain extent, of chance,  
or the result of that blind antagonism to  
the foreigner which permeates the whole people,  
we find one salient fact staring us in the face.  
The termination of the Russo-Japanese war  
found China in a position of "as you were" as  
regards her political and territorial status, but  
in a totally different position economically.  
Instead of the possible domination of Russia  
she now has the potential domination of Japan.  
Instead of Manchuria and the Liaoning being  
occupied by the former they are now in the  
hands of the latter; the Chinese is too crafty to  
be hoodwinked by any talk about an "Open  
Door." Her economical status has changed,  
in that she is not only saddled with a huge  
proportion of the cost of the war, but what  
touches her people more practically—she now  
has, instead of the non-commercial Muscovite,  
the ultra-commercial Japanese, who can com-  
pete with every individual unit of her commer-  
cial and trading classes, from the great import-  
er to the humblest pedlar, and beat them at the  
game which, through long centuries of posses-  
sion, they have come to regard as their own.  
Thus, whatever may be said about the  
ties of blood and "common racial stock,"  
the Chinese have no greater love for the  
Japanese than they have for any other for-  
eigner. But they are quite willing to make  
use of them, as long as it suits their purpose.  
Their more enlightened practical men, who  
do pay some attention to such matters, view  
with feelings of consternation the enormous  
preparations which Japan is making to con-  
solidate her power and her command of the Pa-  
cific. The mere fact that Japan now virtually  
possesses sixteen great battleships and nearly  
thirty modern and doughty cruisers before the war  
has sunk deep into the minds of a people who  
are amenable to force, and force only, in their  
relations with the outside world. They see  
that at the termination of the period of alliance  
with Great Britain, Japan will be able to give  
the law in the Far East without consulting  
anybody. Thus, while they do not love the  
Japanese, they do what is infinitely preferable  
from the Japanese point of view, they fear  
Japan, as much as it is possible for them to  
fear a more powerful and abnormally conceited people  
on the face of this earth to fear any one.

The position which Japan now holds in  
the Far East has led to a corresponding loss  
of "face" by the Powers of the West. The  
Chinese notoriously have no respect for a  
foreigner unless he has force behind him, and  
the forces of the West in the Far East are now  
altogether overshadowed by those of the Far  
East itself.

In the light of her previous experiences,  
and in view of the turmoil which now agitates  
her, the retrogressive forces in China have no-  
thing to lose by an outbreak, and that, from  
their point of view, is synonymous with gain;  
while it will at the same time afford them what  
they covet—the opportunity to get rid of the  
foreigner, the white man. They, at any rate,  
think that such a thing is feasible.

Doubtless Japan will fulfil her obligation  
towards Great Britain only—to maintain peace  
in the East when the storm breaks. The  
Chinese know this but they know also that a  
Radical Government and a Mr. Kairi Handa  
are in power in England. Also they know that  
there are other Powers who have a finger in  
the pie. Hence they see the danger to the white  
man's position, and, incidentally, to their own  
China. Hence they see the opportunity of those  
astute "gentlemen" super-excellent disciples of  
the policy of Abdul Hamid, who will govern  
the Celestial Empire.—*Full Moon General*

**Intimations.**

**THE TRUTH ALWAYS.**

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It  
was an experienced old diplomat who said this  
to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some  
things, but not in business. Fraud and decep-  
tion are often profitable to long as concealed;  
yet detection is certain sooner or later; then  
comes the smash-up and the punishment. The  
best and safest way is to tell the truth all the  
time. Thus you make friends that stick by you,  
and a reputation that is always worth twenty  
shillings to the pound everywhere your goods  
are offered for sale. We are able modestly to  
affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-  
wide popularity of

**WAMPOL'S PREPARATION**

rests. The people have discovered that this  
medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and  
that it does what we have always claimed it  
will do. Its nature also has been frankly and  
known. It is palatable, is honey and contains  
all the nutritive and catenative properties of Pure  
Cod Liver Oil; extracted by us from fresh  
livers, combined with the Compound Syrup  
Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and  
Wild Cherry. A combination of these ingredi-  
ents, excellent and medicinal merit. WAMPOL  
has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bron-  
chitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting  
Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tonic,  
and all complaints caused by Impure Blood.

Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, writes: "I  
have used it in cases where cod liver oil  
was indicated but could not be taken by the  
patient, and the results following were very  
gratifying." It is effective from the first dose  
and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous  
stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you,  
and comes to the relief of those who have  
received no benefit from any other treatment.  
It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age.  
"Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by  
chemists throughout the world.

**NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.**

IN accordance with Government Notification  
No. 1056 the EXCHANGE BANKS will  
be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public  
Business on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and  
TUESDAY, 1st January, 1907.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [1234]

**A LADY ASSISTANT.**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR  
CAFÉ WEISMANN.

Please apply personally to—  
H. WEISMANN,  
Café Weismann.  
Hongkong, 27th December, 1906. [1247]

**LOST.**

A SILVER PENCIL CASE and a CRUCI-  
FIX attached to a big Silver Ring.  
Dropped in the Central District during Mon-  
day last. Will finder kindly return to  
ERIC ERSKINE-PITTAR-ERSKINE,  
C/o This Office.

REWARD—  
Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [1239]

**THE WINE GROWERS  
SUPPLY CO.**

**SHERRIES.**

**DIRECT SHIPMENTS FROM SPAIN.**

Sherry ..... \$8.00 per Dozen.

Pale Sherry Dry (Gold  
Capsules) ..... 10.00 "

Pale Sherry Dry (Red  
Capsules) ..... 14.00 "

Gold Sherry (Yellow Seal) 15.00 "

Mazatlan (Red Capsules) 16.00 "

**MADEIRA.**

Silver Capsules ..... \$12.00 "

Gold Do ..... 18.00 "

Red Do ..... 18.00 "

**MARSALE.**

Marsala ..... \$12.00 per Dozen.

**MOSCATEL.**

Gold Capsules ..... \$10.00 per Dozen.

Red Do ..... 18.00 "



## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

PIVER'S FANCY TOILET CASES  
(Containing Soap, Perfume, Powder and Toilet Water.)Manicure Sets.  
Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders and Cases.

Cut Glass Bottles, Silver Mounted and Plain.

Houbigant's Ideal and Royal Perfumes.

Roger and Gallet's Fleur D'Amour, Vera Violetta and other Perfumes.

Piver's Trefle, Azurea and Corylopsis Perfumes.

## CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

Pascall's &amp; Cadbury's Confectionery in Fancy Boxes.

## WINE AND SPIRIT HAMPERS.

Containing our well known Brands of PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, BRANDY, &c.

\$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 (The last named includes 1 doz. quarts of St. Marceaux 1898, the Wine of the Entente Cordiale Celebrations in Paris.)

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
Weekly—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the daily rate, are delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 20 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

## DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION.

The servant problem appears to be one of increasing difficulty in this Colony, but more especially in Kowloon, though the reason for the distinction it would appear impossible to unravel. Householders there bitterly complain that they are almost afraid to reprimand their "boys" for their peccadilloes; while to prosecute them for misdemeanours punishable by law spells "boy-cott," as far as their domestic service is concerned. We are informed by one who has resided for some years in Kowloon, that he had a great deal of trouble with his servants, as if he had occasion to dismiss a boy, or to prosecute one, for good and sufficient reasons, the other boys in his service immediately left without notice, and he had, practically, to search the highways and byways of the Colony to replace them, for the dismissed servants made it their business to induce all other boys to boycott the house. Thus a boy who seemed suitable, and was engaged for service, after promising to return at a certain hour to commence work, would be subsequently pounced upon by one of the "sacked," and warned, even with threats, not to return to that house again, to the extreme annoyance and inconvenience of the master and mistress. In the case under notice the latter retaliated, and in turn "boy-cotted" all servants in this Colony, Cantonese, Hakkas and the rest, and imported servants from a more distant province, and has, in consequence, never had any trouble with his domestics since. This is one of several cases that have been brought to our notice, and brings us once again to the old subject of the registration of domestic servants. The "Chit" system (by way

of "Character") is useless, as has been proved time and again in India, where the "chits" are lent over and over again, to secure a man service, because he happens to be chitless, and thus a chit once signed and delivered does duty for innumerable domestics, the females, in this respect, being no whit better than the males. Registration is the only remedy for a constantly increasing evil, and registration the Colony ought to have. The pros and cons on the subject of registration have been frequently adduced and ventilated in the columns of the local press, and the unbiased mind cannot but admit that the pros far out-weigh the cons. There appears to be a sort of trades union or "boys' guild" operating, but the police are powerless to do anything to break it up, for it has "neither a habitation nor a name," the meetings being held anywhere and everywhere, and it is more than probable that the constant prosecutions of boys out of employment for being found in the servants' quarters of private residences, without the knowledge or consent of the masters or mistresses, are the result of one of these casual meetings of the "guild" or "union." However that may be, the servants appear, from all accounts, to be going from bad to worse, and there appears to be no conceivable remedy, but the one mentioned above—Registration.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. R. E. S. GIESSEN, barrister-at-law, was admitted to practise at H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on 20th inst.

A SECOND number of *The Gadown* has appeared. If it lives much longer, it will be said of Shanghai in the immortal words of the old (or was it a young) bard: *Materie mors alla, vides, descendit eum.*—N. C. D. News.

MR. W. H. DONALD, of Hongkong, has been appointed a Commissioner of the N.S.W. Supreme Court to take Oaths and Affidavits and the Acknowledgments of Married Women, the Commission being given under the hand of Sir Frederick Darley, P.C., chief justice of the State.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint provisionally or until further notice Major A. Chapman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to act as Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, vice Major C. G. Pritchard, R.G.A., on leave, with effect from the 21st inst.

LADY Blake's attention was called recently to the terribly cruel manner in which, in the past, turkeys have been killed at Christmas time by tearing out the tongues. Lady Blake appeals earnestly to all purchasers of turkeys to assist, by refusing to purchase turkeys so killed, in putting a stop to a custom so heartlessly cruel and demoralising.

THE following team will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the "Garrison" on Monday and Tuesday, the 31st December, and 1st January, respectively. Play to commence on each day at 11 a.m.—T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, W. A. Powell, C. H. Mackay, H. R. Phelps, E. A. Fowler, R. E. O. Bird, W. Peaks, A. Mackenzie, L. Hinton, R. N., and Eng. L. Salter, R. N.

YEUNG Man Yun, styling himself a trader, of No. 97, Connaught Road Central, was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing from a lock-fast box the sum of \$100, the property of his employer, Wong Yau Tai. The money was alleged to have been extracted from the box at half-past twelve o'clock this morning. The case was adjourned.

JOSEPH Feeney, second class fireman, U.S.S. *West Virginia*, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, at the instance of Police Sergeant Wilson, and pleaded guilty to a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in Pedder Street, yesterday afternoon. The defendant, it was said, went to sleep in the gutter and when awakened by the officer threatened to do all kinds of dangerous things to the "cop," and became so disorderly that the officer was forced to remove him to the Station. He was fined \$5.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Rice Guild.....	\$100
Deacon, Louker and Deacon .....	50
Ten Shops' Guild.....	48.50
Paperware Dealers' Guild .....	30
Nederlandse Indische Handelsbank ..	25
Sperry Flour Co.....	25
D. Dorabjee .....	15
Dorabjee and Son .....	10
Percy Smith and Seth.....	10
C. de Champeaux .....	10
G. A. Hastings.....	5

CHU F., a shopkeeper, carrying on business at No. 203, Des Vaux Road Central, had the very unhappy experience last evening of being arrested on a charge of being in possession of a dangerous weapon and ammunition. The shopkeeper, so we are given to understand, was exhibiting the revolver to his friends and speaking of its good qualities, when P.C. McLennan happened along, and seeing the display promptly annexed both the man and the revolver, and after finding two rounds of ammunition on the premises, which fitted the shooting iron, gathered the lot into the Central Police Station. On being placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this forenoon, the shopkeeper admitted the accusation, and was fined \$25. The revolver and ammunition went to the Crown.

W. H. MITCHELL, a fireman on board U.S.S. *Maryland*, made himself heard in a house at East Point last night and was given in charge. The man, so it was asserted, wanted one of the inmates of the house to believe that Hongkong was as much British as he was. In his opinion this little island of ours was part and parcel of God's Own Country! Mitchell, it was alleged, got disorderly because he was not believed. He was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, to-day, at the Police Court, but could not remember his previous night's behaviour. He was nevertheless fined \$5.

A GAMBLING raid, executed by Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, on house No. 5, Kat On Street, resulted, after the usual stampede, in the arrest of twenty men, who were engaged in playing a game of *gyau-fai*. Several gamblers succeeded in evading arrest by taking to the roof of the house and crossing to the adjoining buildings. Those arrested were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day—two were charged with running a gambling house, and the remainder with gambling on the premises. The charges were proved, and the two leaders were mulcted in the sum of \$50 each, with the option of two months in obscurity, whilst the remainder paid \$5 apiece.

THREE painters and three cooks, employed at Mount Austin Barracks, the Peak, got into a fight yesterday evening and each man has something to remember for several weeks to come. Curiously enough the six warriors had their noses covered with plaster when they visited the Police Court this morning, where the painters were charged with assault. This was how the fight started. Two of the paint daubers were throwing things at each other in play. A piece of wood accidentally slipped out of one of the painter's fist and struck one of the cooks, who promptly went to Mount Gough Police Station and lodged a complaint. When he returned to barracks the painters demanded an explanation of his conduct, and the fight opened. The two other cooks, seeing their friends' predicament pitched into the fray, with poles, and belaboured the painters. Each secured sticks and went at it hammer and tongs, and when the police arrived the six men were only fit for hospital. They refused to go, however, and Inspector McHardy acted the part of surgeon and patched them up. The three painters were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne and were fined \$3 each. Moreover they were ordered to give each of the complainants fifty cents' compensation.

## HONGKONG LADY'S DELUSION.

BELIEVED SHE WAS QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The will of a lady who suffered from the delusion that she was Queen of England, and who executed the document while confined in Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum, formed the subject of litigation in the Probate Division on the 24th ult.

The will was that of Mrs. Ada Blanche Mary Frayling, and the plaintiff in the suit was Mrs. Florence Amelia Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, of Southsea, and the defendant were the two brothers and sister of the testatrix—Mr. Percy Albert Hurst, Mr. Edgar Ernest Hurst, and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gooding—who alleged that the will was not duly executed. Mrs. Frayling being of unsound mind at the time.

Mr. Bayford, for the plaintiff, said the testatrix by her will, which was dated 7 March, 1906—the day before her death—left to her sister, Mrs. Johnson, all her property, consisting of a house at Southsea and some Chinese bonds, altogether of the value of about £800. All their lives Mrs. Frayling and Mrs. Johnson had been on very friendly terms, and testatrix being married from her sister's house in Hongkong in 1876. Mr. Frayling was a bandmaster in the Hon. Artillery Company.

In February of this year the testatrix became suddenly ill, and went to stay with Major and Mrs. Johnson; on 20 Feb. she was taken with a sharp attack of mania, and was removed to Portsmouth Asylum.

She was undoubtedly mad, said counsel, when she went into the asylum, but on 7 March, when she made the will, the medical officers in attendance were quite satisfied that she knew what she was doing, and was mentally capable of making a will.

Mr. Bayford read the medical certificate on which testatrix was admitted to the asylum, stating that she had to be held down in bed because of violence, refused to answer questions, said she was about to become Queen of England, and had ordered her state coach, and rambled a lot about the presence of spirits.

On 24 Dec. the doctor reported that when admitted the patient would not speak, and turned round in bed and gazed at the wall. On 1 March she refused to take any food, and it had to be forced on her. She raved incessantly, and "knocked herself about violently and spitefully."

On 4 March the doctor's report ran:—"Patient very exhausted now and too worn-out to resist. Takes her food very well now. Seems clearer-minded, but does not speak. Very feeble and prostrate with exhaustion from mania."

On 7 March the report stated that she had collapsed, and brantly had to be administered at frequent intervals. "She is conscious, and recognises her sister, Mrs. Johnson, who has been with her most of the day."

The doctor also recorded how, after Mrs. Johnson asked her sister whether she wished to make a will, he asked her, and she replied, "Yes."

Six slips of paper were then prepared containing the names in large writing of testatrix's four brothers and sisters and two relatives. The names were shown separately to the patient, who shook her head each time till she came to the slip on which the name "Flo" was written, when she nodded her head and whispered, "Yes."

The solicitor who was present then made out a short will, which was read over slowly to the patient, who, with the help of Dr. Mumby, made her mark.

The jury found that the will was properly executed. His lordship therefore pronounced for it, each party to pay their own costs.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT BY INDIAN SOLDIERS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The much adjourned case in which Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, summoned Alla Din and Mudi Khan, both of the 4th Company, 129th Baluchis, for assault, alleged to have taken place at "Parkside," Kowloon, on 15th October last, was continued this morning, at the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene. Cross-examinations were taken out by the two Indian soldiers and served on Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mr. F. C. Barlow also for assault.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley (Crown Solicitors), represented the complainants in the first case, while Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared to defend the Indians.

Mr. Morrell asked that the summonses against his clients be struck out on the ground that the soldiers were not here at the last hearing.

Mr. Grist—Is not that rather late?

Mr. Morrell—I made the application last week.

His Worship—As I said at the last hearing there seemed to be a misunderstanding as to why the men were not here. Your application, Mr. Morrell, is refused.

Outlining the facts of the case briefly, Mr. Morrell stated that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th October, Messrs. Goldring and Barlow were passing through their garden on their way to business. Half way in the garden two Indian soldiers were seen. Each man carried a rifle. The soldiers were asked what they were doing and told to get out. The defendants began talking very excitedly, and then made a thrust at the complainants with their rifles. One man tackled Mr. Barlow, while the other turned his attention to Mr. Goldring, who was struck on the face. While Mr. Goldring was mopping the blood from his nose the soldier made an attempt to bring his gun down on his head. Mr. Goldring ward off the blow with his left forearm, bruising it very badly. Nothing more was heard until a letter was received from Col. Price complaining that his men had been assaulted. Mr. Goldring was not in the Colony at the time and no reply was sent to that letter. A lot of communications passed between the parties and as an apology from the regiment was refused the complainants decided to proceed with the case. He called Mr. Goldring to the stand.

Philip Wallace Goldring, sworn, said he was a solicitor practising in this Colony, and resided at "Parkside," Kowloon. At about 9 a.m., on the 15th October he and Mr. Barlow were going through their garden towards the street gate. It is over 300 yards from the house to the gate. Witness was a little in advance of Mr. Barlow and on turning the corner at the top witness saw the two defendants about 50 yards ahead. He then called Mr. Barlow's attention to them. Witness and Mr. Barlow went after the men and caught them up. Witness called out to the soldiers asking them what they were doing and told them to get out. The defendants turned round, said something in their own language, and pushed Mr. Barlow. The latter caught hold of the man and kicked him. Witness being very ill and weak could not enter into the fray. He was standing looking on when the second defendant struck him on the face. At this point Mr. Barlow and the other Indian closed. Witness was engaged in stopping the bleeding from his nose. The next thing he saw was the second defendant rushing at him with his rifle raised. A blow was aimed at witness's head. He stepped back, raised his arm, and was struck on the arm, bruising it so badly that sleep for three or four nights was a matter of impossibility. A Kowloon ricksha coolie rushed in and relieved the second defendant of his rifle. That done the men left, being followed by witness and Mr. Barlow. On the road witness met a native officer and got defendants' names. The next morning he left for Formosa.

"How long have you been living in this house?" asked Mr. Grist.

"Since 1st November, 1905."

"The garden of the house is a very large one?"

"About two acres."

"What enclosure has this garden?"

"A bamboo hedge and barbed wire."

"Aren't there some gaps?"

"No."

"Couldn't one have made a mistake?"

"One couldn't mistake it for anything but a private garden."

"Have there been trespassers before?"

"Yes."

"Chinese?"

"No. Always Indian soldiers."

"And what did you do?"

"Turn them out."

"Did they always go?"

"Yes. This is the first time that they refused."

"Have you complained to any officer of the regiment?"

"Yes. To the native officers."

"Don't you think it would have been better if you had reported the matter to the European officers?"

"No. I was told it would have been no good. I complained to the police."

Continuing, under cross-examination, Mr. Goldring said that his attitude towards the Indians might not have understood what "Get out" was, but they could see what was meant. When defendants pushed their rifles out it was not for protection against a contemplated assault. Witness was far too ill to think of fighting.

His Worship—Why do you suggest that these men should be in your garden to fight?

Mr. Goldring—I don't know why they were there.

Mr. Grist—The garden was used as a short cut, your Worship. These men were out on scouting duty.

Mr. Goldring—They did not appear to be in a hurry.

Mr. Grist—We have apologised already for the trespassing.

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

Mr. F. C. Barlow, solicitor, said he also resided at "Parkside." He said that when he saw the defendants in the garden witness pointed at the gate, and said "go away" in English. They then started the bayonet exercise. (Laughter.) One made a thrust at witness, who jumped aside, seized hold of the man, turned him round in the direction of the gate, and told him to go. That had no effect. The men were prepared to club witness and Mr. Goldring. Witness seized hold of one of the men, who had made a dash at him. Both rolled on the ground. The Indian seized witness' by the throat and held him back in the bushes. Witness here corroborated the first witness' evidence in part. Continuing, he said there was some more struggling between him and his man on the ground. Witness got up and the party walked to the garden gate to report the matter to some officer. They met an Indian officer on the road and reported the affair.

"Do you want us to believe that Mr. Goldring, who is known to be one of the strongest men in the Colony, would stand by and do nothing while the Indian wrestled with you?" asked Mr. Grist.

"I do," replied Mr. Barlow.

"Mr. Goldring was ill and could do nothing?"

"Yes."

"He was not too ill to walk?"

"He was just able to walk."

"Was not these men's attitude one of self-defence?"

"Certainly not."

"Did you kick one of the Indians?"

"I did."

"Have you been troubled by trespassers before?"

"Personally, no."

"Have you seen any trespassers before?"

"Yes, one or two."

"What were the first words you addressed to the defendants when you first saw them?"

"I think it was 'get out.'"

His Worship: Don't you think it would have been better to have waited and seen what the men were going to do?"

Mr. Barlow: They were going towards the gate.

Mr. Morrell—That's my case, your Worship.

THE CROSS-SUMMONS.

Mr. Grist, addressing the Court, said that he admitted that the Indians were there. That they had no right there is admitted and an apology offered. The attitude of the defendants, said Mr. Grist, was purely self-defence. They were attacked by Messrs. Goldring and Barlow and did nothing more than defend themselves against an assault.

Mr. Grist then put Alla Din in the box. The latter explained that on the morning in question they were on scouting duty. Witness knew "Parkside." He was in the garden that morning. Mudi Khan was twenty paces away, walking on the grass. When the two defendants were five paces away witness first saw them, and stepped aside, thinking that defendants were going to office. Defendants did not pass, but they kicked witness and he dropped in the bushes.

When witness fell he said: "I am a Government soldier. Why do you kick me?" but the second defendant (Mr. Goldring) kicked him again. At this stage Mudi Khan came up and seized hold of the first defendant. They then left the garden, witness saying that he would complain of the assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrell, witness said he saw no enclosure around the grounds and did not know it was a garden. Witness entered the garden through a path. There was no gate. There was a hedge, however, around the garden, fifteen feet high. Witness jumped that to get into the garden.

Mudi Khan was the next witness called and he corroborated the evidence of his comrade.

Major H. P. L. Parker, of the 129th Baluchis, said he knew the two defendants in this case, and the last two witnesses. Alla Din had been in the service for nineteen years and bore an excellent character. Mudi Khan had been in the regiment for six years and he also bore a good character. There had never been any complaints against the two men.

"Promotion is very slow!" said Mr. Morrell.

"What do you mean?" inquired Major Parker.

"I mean that Alla Din has been so long in the service, possesses an excellent character, and is still a sepoy."

Major Parker was understood to reply that Alla Din could not fulfil any other appointment.

"Do you call your regiment a well-behaved regiment?" asked Mr. Morrell.

His Worship said that Major Parker was not obliged to answer the question, and he did not.

After both solicitors had addressed the Court at some length, his Worship said that he would like to review the evidence, and visit the grounds, and reserved his judgment.

## REVENUE FARMERS DENOUNCED.

Viceroy Chow Fu of Canton has recently memorialized the Throne denouncing the system of farming out the collection of taxes on local products, imports and exports to syndicates of capitalists, a practice very much in vogue in the Southern provinces, and especially in Canton. The memorialist declares that the poorer merchants, handicraftsmen and agriculturists are downtrodden and much oppressed by the myriads employed by the syndicates to collect revenue who obtain the privilege of doing it at so much a year paid in a lump sum to the Provincial Treasury, whose officials thereby enjoy all the leisure and comfort without the responsibility and trouble of collection. Naturally, these irresponsible employees of duty-collecting syndicates "squeeze" and work their sweet will on their victims, the small producers and tradesmen, and only a moiety of their collections goes to their employers. Hence the very people—the masses of their Majesties' subjects—who the Emperor desires to protect are the very ones to be over-ridden and oppressed. All this is due, in the Southern provinces at any rate, to these farming syndicates and they should therefore be abolished without delay. We understand that the matter has been referred by the Throne to the Ministry of Finance for report.—N. C. D. News.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE LIENCHAU AFFAIR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th December, 1906.

The case in connection with the Lienchau riot has already been satisfactorily settled. One of the conditions agreed to was that the temple, which is in the neighbourhood of the American Hospital, in which the disturbance originated, was to be transformed into a college; but apparently no steps have been taken to carry out this term of the arrangement. The other day the American Consul-General sent a despatch to the Viceroy, stating that the temple in question had not yet been changed into what it was stipulated to be, and asked H.K. to have it removed by some means, so that there may be no fear of a further recurrence of the disturbances in that locality. H.K. Chow has now instructed the Lienchau Maistrate, together with the local gentry, to remove the temple at an early date.

## GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIES.

H.K. the Viceroy will to-day make an inspection of the New Bund, the public garden, the Cement Works, and the Hosam, Police Head Station. He will also pay a visit to the Government Paper factory at Yun Po.

## A NEW YEAR'S PERFORMANCE.

VAUDEVILLE AND MINSTREL TROUPE.

The New Year Season is not to be allowed to pass without at least one public performance of an unusual nature in this Colony, at this season. This time it is our American Naval guests who are arranging to entertain us on Tuesday next. As will be seen from our advertisement columns the U.S.S. *Pennsylvania* Vaudeville and Minstrel Troupe will, by permission of Rear-Admiral Brownson, and through the kindness of the Captain and Officers of the *Pennsylvania*, give a performance at the City Hall on Tuesday next, the 31st prox., under the patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. This performance is being given in aid of the funds of our local Y.M.C.A. and in this connection it is most interesting to note that Lieut. Roper, U.S.N., the founder of the Troupe, is now energetically looking after all the necessary arrangements, and superintending the rehearsal. The performance itself is promised as a strictly first-class entertainment and includes the most select of the latest comic songs, with "buck and wing" dances, and, in fact, will be a thoroughly up-to-date vaudeville affair. This performance is being given by the Troupe with a two-fold object—firstly, of entertaining their hosts, the Hongkongers; and, secondly, of adding to the funds of the local Y.M.C.A. That being so, and bearing in mind the rousing welcome and entertainment the U.S. fleet accorded to our squadron when they recently visited Manila, it is earnestly to be hoped that this opportunity of showing our appreciation of the efforts and intentions of our guests will not be allowed to pass, but that there will be a packed house at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, when the curtain rises on Tuesday night, at 9.15 p.m. It would be well to note that Messrs. Moutrie and Co., who are looking after the booking of seats for this performance, will remain open all Monday and up to noon of Tuesday in that connection.

## RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

SURFACE PROSPECTING.

With reference to the paragraph published by us yesterday with regard to the find of ore at the Raub Gold Mine, we are informed, says the *Strait Times* of 19th inst., that our inquiry was replied to, in the absence of Mr. Llewellyn, the Secretary to the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, by a junior member of its staff, who was unaware of the information which had been received by the office. The matter has been explained to our complete satisfaction. The rumour to which we referred is confirmed by the information given in the report (published by us last night) under the sub-heading "Surface Prospecting." The reference is as follows:—

"On a hill about 1,000 feet north of No. 2 shaft the jungle has been cleared and several pits sunk; also a crosscut pit in 50 feet. An enormous quantity of surface ore is being exposed, and further pits are being sunk; a crosscut has also been started from the east side of the hill."

This is the best news the shareholders have received for a considerable time. The General Manager at the mines has the reputation of being extremely cautious in his expressions of opinion, and when he writes that "an enormous quantity of surface ore is being exposed" the shareholders may rest assured that the prospects are bright indeed. We congratulate the company upon the good news, and hope the results obtained when the ore is treated will be such as to start the Company on a new era of prosperity.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Prins Bittl Friedrick*) 31st inst.



## TELEGRAM.

[Russia's]

## Russia in the Far East.

LONDON, 27th December.

The military correspondent of the *St. James Gazette* scouts the idea that Russia has become a negligible quantity, and concludes from an estimate of the strength of the army in the Far East, in Central Asia, and the expenditure on the trans-Siberian railway, that Russia will be better prepared for war than before. In view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it is difficult to regard without concern the retention of a large Russian army on a permanent footing in the Far East.

The Japanese Minister to Russia has gone to spend Christmas, and in the meanwhile the conference with Russia is suspended.

## THE "VARUNA."

MOST POWERFUL TUG IN THE EAST.  
LAUNCHED IN SINGAPORE.

In the early part of the year the Tanjong Pagar Dock authorities decided to build a powerful tug and salvage steamer to be superior to the present tugs *Mercury* and *Sunda* and on June, the keel of the projected vessel was laid down at Keppel Harbour. Since then the work has steadily progressed and to-day the *Varuna*, as the vessel is called, lies ready for launching, says the *S. P. Press* of 21st inst.

The *Varuna*, it is claimed, will be the most powerful tug and salvage steamer in the East and under tug circumstances some description of her will not be out of place. To begin with, it may be explained that the *Varuna* is the name of an old Hindu deity, the equivalent of Neptune, and is pictured as a white man on a horse, but instead of the trident the god carries a club and a rope. The name is certainly well-chosen, being euphonic and very applicable to the vessel and a fact from which the "white man" rules the water.

To describe how vastly superior the new steamer is to the old tugs can best be done by comparing her with them. She is ten times more powerful than the *Mercury*, the biggest of the old pair, and is really an ocean-going tug and salvage steamer. Her length is 20 ft., beam 28 ft., and draught 13 ft. Her double set of triple expansion engines develop nearly thirteen hundred horse power whilst the tandem engines of the old *Mercury*—once looked upon as a regular Trojan—can only grind out 220 horse power. Still for thirty-five years the name-ake of the winged God has served her purpose admirably and is good for many more yet, her voyage to Manila shortly to bring up the U. S. transport *McClellan* vouching for this. Not only is the *Varuna* of tremendous towing power, but she is to have the most modern and powerful salvage apparatus, not the least of which is a powerful Merryweather fire pump which was specially ordered out from home for her. This giant pump is capable of throwing ten tons of water a minute and one has to ponder over the statement before it is quite realised. All the salvage machinery on the vessel will be driven by electricity and she has tools—drilling machines, etc.—which can be operated under water when at work on the submerged portion of a ship's hull. There are also powerful electric lights for use above and below water and the principal of these is a 70,000 candle power search-light which should prove useful in picking up a stricken vessel at night. The Merryweather pump can either be used as a fire pump or a salvage pump and like all the word of this well-known firm is simple and strong. Slightly forward the *Varuna* will have a handy derrick by which all her own salvage gear and any extra apparatus may be handled easily and quickly. The engine-room is an interesting part of the "little steamer" for she is engaged like a destroyer. The high pressure cylinder is 33 in., the intermediate 22 in. and the low pressure 36 in. whilst the stroke is 22 in. The power for the twin engines comes from duplicate marine return-type boilers which have three furnaces each. The machinery was all made at the Docks, the pump and the electrical apparatus being the only things obtained from home. On either side of the engine room are the coal bunkers which have a capacity of 120 tons, this giving the vessel a steaming radius of 1,750 miles—seven days at a steady ten knots, the *Varuna's* full speed being estimated to touch fifteen knots.

Besides being invaluable for salvage work the "Varuna" will find plenty of work at the wharves on which to utilise her great strength—particularly in towing big vessels away from the wharves where the strength of the current often keeps them bound in. Her twin screws and short hull ought to make her an easy craft to turn and indeed it is believed that it will be able to turn her in her own length.

The *Varuna* will take the water shortly after noon to-day, and yesterday preparations for her launch were being made. The "christening" is to be performed by Lady Evelyn Young and is timed for noon sharp, high water being at 0.12 p.m. On the starboard bow of the vessel, which points landward all vessels being launched stern first, a small platform has been erected and from this Lady Evelyn Young will cut the ribbon and smash the bottle of champagne over the bows.

All around the vessel a space has been cleared, and yesterday the ways were greased with large quantities of soft soap and tallow so that the vessel on the slipway may glide easily into the water.

Early this morning the sheers, big blocks and keel blocks were knocked away and the vessel was "put on the daggars" as it is called. The "daggars" are two trusses or wedges which hold the sliding way on the permanent way and when these are knocked free the sliding way will carry the *Varuna* to the water.

Immediately after her launch the *Varuna* will be towed away to Tanjong Pagar to have her engines and boilers put into gear, and then she will go into one of the dry docks for the first work.

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.—II.

BY ONE ON THE SPOT.

In conjunction with the feverish muddle at Peking, the actions described in my previous article afford ample indication that the caldron of Chinese politics is in an extremely agitated state. But when to this is added the fact that the temper of the people generally is being worked up to the required pitch by every stealthy move possible and dear to the heart of the mandarin, the possibility of the caldron boiling over is so evident as to require no further comment. "Aking advantage of the state of famine which perennially exists in certain provinces throughout the country," the mandarins are making use of the power to control its transport, which is vested in them, to create a huge owner in rice. Rice is a dutiable commodity; that is, it is subject to "likin" or internal excise, and can only be transported from place to place under a permit issued by the officials of various ranks. The officials regard this power as their main source of income, and are at all times ready to use it for their own benefit. At this juncture it is useful in a double sense, as by creating an artificial scarcity in a land where the vast majority of the people live from day to day on the verge of starvation, they not only make their "squeeze," but inflame the passions of the populace by the most powerful of all agents—an appeal to their stomachs. Amongst the ignorant people like the Chinese it is a very simple matter for their ultra-conservative officials to shift the onus of this state of affairs on to the shoulders of the "Foreign Barbarian," as he is still called—this 27th of September instant—in the official *Peking Gazette*.

To come now to more local but equally significant actions. The great metropolis of the East is Shanghai, and on this pearl of great price, the eyes of official China are continually and longingly fixed. Shanghai is the embodiment of all they detest and covet. It is the best and most honestly administered city of the Orient. It is a foreign imperialism in a Chinese imperium, in which the writ of the Chinese Government and the Chinese mandarin does not run. It is the centre of foreign activity and wealth, from which emanate all those influences which threaten the effete mandarin with extinction. They resent its existence in their midst with a venom which is to a certain extent excusable, in that it is a living evidence of their impotence and of their lapses in the past. With that strategical diplomatic capability which is their greatest asset, a capability before which the diplomacy of any other race of men fades into insignificance, they have seized upon the weakest joint in the armour of extra-territoriality in which Shanghai is clothed, and are continually pressing the attack upon the Mixed Court. Beginning with the incident which led up to the riots of last December, there have been no less than three occasions where-in the Municipal Council (of foreigners), which, acting to a certain extent with the Consular body, governs this unique community, have had to use a threat of force to ensure the observation of its rights and privileges by the Chinese officials.

It is not of this in broglin that the only spark which is required to set the whole empire in a blaze will, in all probability, spring. During the riots it was amply demonstrated that the sentiment of the whole Chinese community was almost unanimously anti-foreign. No personal hatred of the foreigner. Naturally, the foreigners—in the fighting which ensued—sought only their own protection; likewise, naturally, the rioters got out of hand and turned on certain of their own countrymen, looting and burning their residences, and places of business. A lesson was given the local authorities which has had as much effect on them as those greater and more drastic measures which have, time and again, been taken against the central government. The protection of life and property in Shanghai is entrusted to the municipal police. Supplementary to this body is a force of volunteers, raised among the foreign residents of all nationalities represented in the International Settlement. Again, supplementary to these forces, are the bluejackets and marines from the various men-of-war of all nations which may be lying in the river, or within call, and which in times of stress are at the disposal of the Consular body.

For the nominal purpose of defending themselves from their own countrymen the Chinese have imitated the constitution of the foreign volunteers, and have recruited a body of men now numbering some 2,000, but which will shortly amount to some 5,000 strong. This, under the name of the Physical Improvement Association, is actually a military force, or as much of a military force as any body of semi-trained volunteers is capable of becoming. What their value may be remains to be seen. As yet they have only appeared in public on one occasion, and then they did not bear arms. Their headquarters and parade-ground are situated without the boundary-line of the Settlement, and no foreigner can obtain admission to that walled-off enclosure. They are uniformed and equipped on the European or Japanese model, and the words of command are given in English.

The Chinese who stood sponsors to this movement at first protested that its object was physical improvement. When this was seen through and the flimsy character of these professions was demonstrated to them they immediately stated that the corps was organized for the purpose of protecting Chinese life and property in the event of future disturbances. Now, any one knowing anything about the Chinese knows how these men will act in the event of future disturbances. But the significance of the move does not end here. The organizers have stated, time and again, that there was no intention to arm the men of the "Physical Improvement Association," except in times of national emergency. Within the last week I have ascertained, beyond possibility of contradiction, that the rifles and ammunition for these 5,000 men are now lying handy here in Shanghai, even if they are not at this moment of writing already in their hands.

(Continued on page 3.)

## A MODEL GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

THE CITY OF TSINGTAU.

Mr. John Edward Jones, American Consul at Dainy, Manchuria, makes an interesting report in regard to the City of Tsingtau, which is under German control, as follows:—

Tsingtau boasts a number of hotels where one may find suitable quarters with good food from \$50 to \$75 gold per month. There is a fine beach hotel located at the bathing beach where many of the visitors from neighbouring ports go during the heated term. Germany maintains a garrison at Tsingtau, and many of the surrounding hills are fortified. Long-distance gun practice takes place every day. And there is yet another feature that is to be most heartily commended. The authorities have been conducting a department of forestry since their occupation, with the result that the barren hills of a few years ago are now covered with young forests. Millions of young trees have been set out, and the work has been taken up by the Chinese, who are planting trees themselves under the supervision of the German authorities.

Just outside the city the Germans have built a village for the Chinese. It is a model of its kind, with broad streets and small but well-constructed brick houses. There are regulations in force over there which require the city to be kept clean, and they are obeyed. The Chinese have plenty of breathing space and there is no crowding, with the attendant evils of bad sanitation. A fine market space is set aside, and here the farmers come every day to display and sell their wares.

The health of the city is always good. Strict hygienic methods are enforced by the naval Governor of the city. The city is surrounded by beautiful drives, and everything bears evidence of the strictest care. Recently the Germans have opened a European school, and Europeans for many miles around take advantage of the excellent course and training and send their children to Tsingtau.

There is a model abattoir at Tsingtau, presided over by a competent veterinarian, who examines all cattle brought in for slaughter. The abattoir is much larger than the present requirements of the community and is fitted with all modern appliances. The most scrupulous cleanliness prevails. A model truck farm and dairy also add to the comfort of the people.

## BUSINESS IS FLOURISHING.

Quite a flourishing business is being done at Tsingtau. The country is so new commercially that her exports up to this time are not very large, but she is growing every year, as is attested by some figures furnished by the Government.

The imports have increased from \$10,000,000 gold in 1904 to \$16,200,000 gold in 1905, while the direct export to foreign countries approximated during 1905 \$3,000,000 gold, nearly trebling the amount exported for 1904. The general increase in exports was the feature of the year, which heretofore has been a weak point in the trade of the port. Among these two staples appeared for the first time in quantities—coal and bean cake. These give great promise of future development. Another and perhaps most important, since the business has been done directly with the United States, is the exportation of straw braid. This staple has, with the assistance of the railway, been diverted from other ports in China. The total exports for the year have been 41,417 piculs (about 5,580,461 lbs.) in 1905, with 9,696 piculs (about 1,289,568 lbs.), while in 1904 it aggregated 25,383 piculs (about 3,375,030 lbs.) Tsingtau has now become the principal market for straw braid, and the trade of Tsingtau and Cheloo has suffered accordingly. The railway has been largely responsible for this. It reaches the very best territory for this material and what with its excellent harbour offers exceptional advantages not shared by other ports.

A mint for the coinage of copper to cash pieces has been opened by the Shantung Government, and much of the copper used for this purpose is imported from Japan in ingots. For 1905, 15,000 piculs (about 1,995,000 lbs.) were imported.

## "FREE AREA" RESTRICTED.

The German Government has recently decided to restrict to the harbour the "free area" which hitherto comprised the whole of the German territory, and, therefore, necessitated frontier and railway control by the customs. The additional customs convention concluded on December 1st, 1905, is now in force. Customs control of the railway traffic outside of the free-port territory and of the frontier has ceased. Merchandise leaving the free-port territory pays import duty according to the general tariff and is then free to go anywhere into the country without restriction. The German Government reserves to per cent of the duties as a contribution to the expenses of the territory, the amount being subject to revision every five years.

A total of 400 steamers and 6 sailing vessels, aggregating 422,673 tons, entered the port of Tsingtau during the year. Of these, 327 steamers and 6 sailing vessels arrived with cargo and 73 steamers came with ballast. During the year 399 steamers and 6 sailing vessels cleared, of which 215 steamers left with cargo and 84 steamers and 6 sailing vessels in ballast. As compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 55 vessels of 37,616 tons. During the year 1,238 foreigners and 3,988 native passengers arrived, and 1,206 foreigners and 4,253 natives departed. By rail there were 123,393 arrivals and 135,176 departures.

## MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

The Shantung Railway did a prosperous business during the year, having conveyed 30,300 tons of goods and 795,000 passengers, which is an increase of 65 per cent in point of freight and 42.5 per cent larger in passenger traffic than the preceding year.

The Shantung Mining Company is also progressing, raising 134,000 tons of coal during the year. The opening of the "Annie Pitt" during the year greatly increased the production. There are 2,000 Chinese employed at the main diggings, and their pay averages from 200 to 400 "cash" per day (20 to 40 cents gold). They work in shifts of eight hours.

The floating dock is capable of taking in vessels of 10,000 tons capacity. During the year 1905 the dock took in and repaired eight war and merchant vessels of a combined tonnage of 14,844 tons. The dock is fitted

with the most modern appliances for lighting with an electrical supply operated from a central station, so that work may be carried on during the night. A steam plant is also provided that vessels in the dock may be heated during the winter. The dock is fitted for all kinds of work, and two cranes of 20 tons capacity each are available. The docking rates differ according to the size of the vessel, from 40 cents Mexican (about 20 cents gold) per ton for a 100 ton vessel to 20 cents Mexican (10 cents gold) per ton for a vessel of 6,000 tons up.

The silk industrial establishment, which gives practical experience to the graduates of the sericulture schools, is in full operation, and its products find a ready sale. At present it employs about 650 hands. The majority of the labourers have had training in the sericulture schools and execute very good work. The exportation of silk during the year 1905 was a disappointment. This was due in large measure to the low prices prevailing in Shanghai and much of the silk which otherwise would have come to Tsingtau was sent by junk to Peking and Manchuria.

The Germans are looking forward with great expectations to the results from the two new silk schools established in Tsingchow and Changhsien, which are reported to be doing well and turning out a considerable number of skilled hands whose work will tell in the immediate future. Quite a business is done in peanut oil, although the yield for 1905 was not generally brought, and a considerable amount still remains on hand.

## COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers:—National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$56, China Fires \$93, HK, C. & M. Steamships \$28, Kowloon Wharves \$94, Hongkew Wharves \$12, 235 in Shanghai, Hongkong Lands \$107, Humphreys Estate \$114, Electric \$114.

Sellers:—Hongkong Banks \$825, Canton Insurance \$2974, Hongkong Fires \$335, Indo-Chinas \$90, China and Manilla \$21, Douglas \$337, Shell Transports \$307, China Sugars \$175, Shanghai Docks \$15, West Points \$50, Hongkong Corvins \$13, China Borneos \$50, Cements \$213, Ices \$230, Ropes \$22, Powells \$8.

aless:—HK, C. & M. Steamships \$28, Wm Powells \$72.

Nominal:—Raubs \$84, Hongkong Docks \$145, Hongkong Hotels \$1124, China Providents \$91, Dairy Farms \$161, Tramways \$215, China Light and Powers \$10, A. S. Watsons \$12.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 28th inst.:—Owing to the Christmas holidays, there has been very little doing; most of the business has been in connection with the Settlement which passed off satisfactorily to-day. We take this opportunity of wishing all our constituents a happy and prosperous new year.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks maintained their position, closing with sellers at \$325. Nationals are steady at \$47. Marine Insurances.—Stocks under this heading remain unchanged.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are firmer at \$93. Hongkong Fires have sellers at \$335.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships are quoted at \$274. Indo-Chinas have declined, owing to the demand from the North having stopped, and are procurable at \$90. Shell Transports can be had at 307. Star Ferries (old) have buyers at \$27 and the new shares at \$174.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened to \$125.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold at \$15, 1070 closing in demand. Raubs are quoted at \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shanghai Docks have improved slightly to \$15, 106, at which rate sales have taken place in the North. Hongkew Wharves are inquired for at \$12 235. Yangtze Wharves have advanced to \$12 230 with buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have strengthened and close in demand

at \$107. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$114. Hongkong Hotels are steady at \$1124. Shanghai Lands are in request at \$15 97. Cotton Mills.—Rwos have been sold at \$15 64, and there are buyers at this rate. The other Northern mills have all improved on last quotations, closing firm.

Miscellaneous.—Dairy Farms have found buyers at \$161. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$50, \$50 and \$51. Electric are in demand at \$114. Ices have been placed at \$235. Langhais have advanced to \$11 237. Sumatras are unchanged at \$15 874. Sales have taken place of Watsons at \$12.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 28th inst., Messrs. Phoenix & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last Circular, dated the 14th inst., our Yarn market has ruled steady and where forced sales were effected prices gave way; the difference will be easily established when a comparison is made between the prices of our last report and the present one.

We reported in our last the failure of the largest Chinese firm of yarn dealers. We have now to record the failure of two others, who have followed the example of their predecessor and filed their petitions in bankruptcy. These large dealers have suspended business within a fortnight. Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the Colony.

No. 102.—A good business is reported at declining rates.

No. 127.—A few of the selected threads found buyers in limited quantities at declining rates.

No. 167.—Only two selected threads changed hands at quotations.

No. 202.—Cheap prices induced some business.

The market closes steady.

Sales:—5415 bales of No. 102, 475 bales of No. 127, 232 bales of No. 167, and 1,330 bales of No. 202, in all about 7,100 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Kamsang*, *Arratoon*, *Jacar* and *Lightning* (from Calcutta) and *Simla*, *Tolani* and *Delta* (from Bombay), of about 7,500 bales.

Shipments:—About 7,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 10,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 167 per cent.

Demand " " 167 1/2

London T. T. " Sh. 23/10=

Demand " " 23 1/16=

Shanghai " " Tls. 74=

Silver " " 32 1/2 per oz.

Under same date Messrs. Cawsey, Pallen & Co. report:—Since the issue of our last report on the 14th instant per s.s. *Dravanka*, a fairly large business has been done in the beginning of the fortnight mostly in well known favourite superior spinnings of No. 102 at or about previous cheap rates. The inquiry for the other counts has been small and prices of these have receded \$1 to \$2 per bale. In consequence of the large quantity of uncleared yarn held by the insolvent dealers falling back upon sellers our unsold stock has been enormously augmented. We close quiet, and as there are only 3 or 4 solvent dealers left in the market business is not large and confined to actual requirements under country orders. No. 65.—In trifling request even at a decline of \$1 to \$2 per bale. No. 87.—Entirely neglected. No. 102.—Have attracted most attention and fairly large sales have been effected at or about previous rates.

No. 122.—In moderate request at earlier rates.

No. 167.—Trifling sales. No. 202.—The demand for this count has greatly subsided and spinners previously much wanted are now very difficult to move and business has been consequently small. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 15 bales of No. 65; 200 bales of No. 102; 655 bales of No. 122; 220 bales of No. 167; and 695 bales of No. 202; in all about 6,995 bales. Arrivals per steamer *Simla*, *Kamsang*, *A. Agcar*, *Tolani* and *Delta*, of about 7,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports of about 9,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 168,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—Sales of 150 bales No. 102 at \$75 to \$81 are reported.

Japanese Yarn:—About 130 bales No. 202 have changed hands at \$120.

Exchange:—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 167 1/2. London at 2/3.

## Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

## TALKING MACHINES

AND

## RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

## MUSIC

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906.

138

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY

AND CONDITION.

## HALL'S 'BOAR'S HEAD' BRAND.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA

FOREIGN STOUT.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

(RED TRIANGLE).

THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTIONS

OF THE

CELEBRATED BREWERIES

OR

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON

&amp; Co., Ltd.,

Messrs. BASS &amp; Co., Ltd.

IN CASES QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

41

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.  
CITY HALL.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

THE U.S.S. "PENNSYLVANIA"

VAUDEVILLE AND MINSTREL TROUPE

through the kindness of the Captain and Officers of the Ship, and by Permission of Admiral H. H. BROWNSON, has been secured for a performance at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 1st, 1907, at 9.15 p.m.

LATEST POPULAR SONGS,

SHIP'S ORCHESTRA,

STRICTLY COSTUMES,

BUCK AND WING DANCING.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS PERFORMANCE.

Tickets \$1, \$2, \$3, Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE &amp; Co., Chater Road.

Proceeds to be given to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

(1253)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## NOTICE.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawao, Lahad

Date, Labuan, Jolo, Menado and Zamboanga.

The Steamship

"BORNEO."

Captain F. Sembill, (ready to load on Wednesday, the 2nd January) will leave on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG", 1,238... H. W. WALKER.

Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sun,

day, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Mon,

day, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock

every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$5 (Servant

Meals ..... \$1 each.

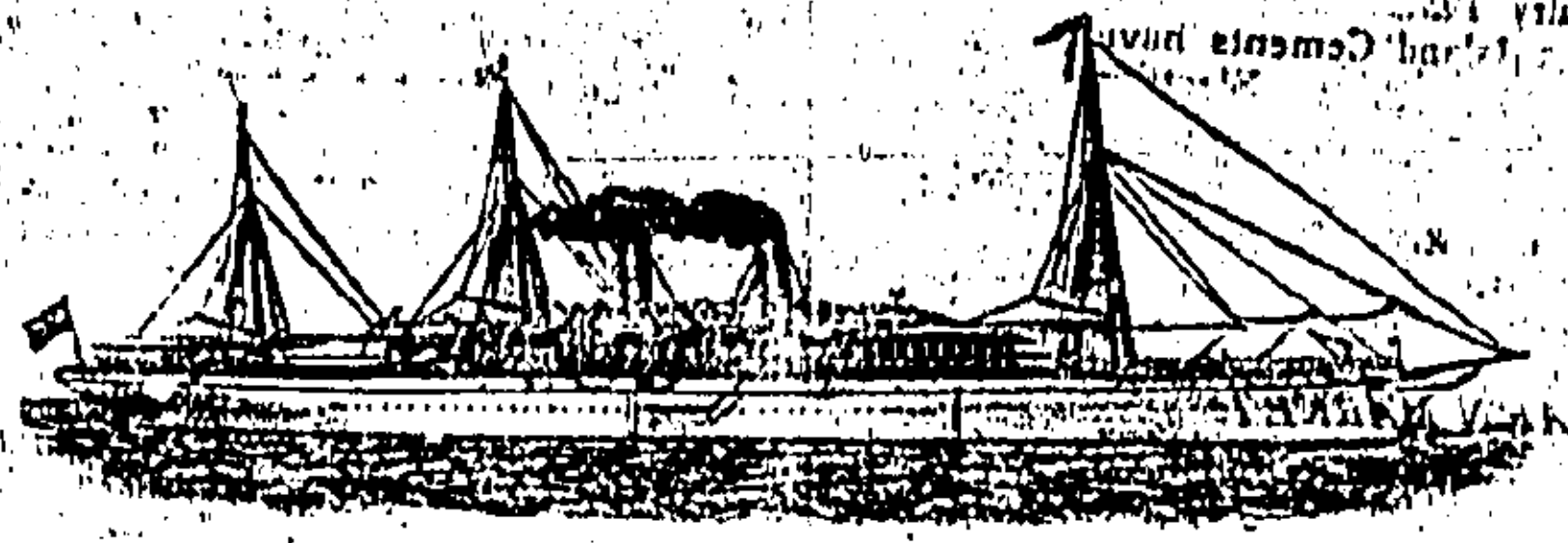
The Company's Wharf is situated in front of

the New Western Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR".....4,425.....		WEDNESDAY, January 9th.....	February 2nd
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....		THURSDAY, January 17th.....	February 4th
"MONTEAGLE".....6,163.....		WEDNESDAY, January 23rd.....	February 16th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....		THURSDAY, February 14th.....	March 4th
"ATHENIAN".....3,882.....		WEDNESDAY, February 20th.....	March 16th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....		THURSDAY, March 14th.....	April 1st

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the ILLA VOSEA-OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Pacific "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....144 St. Lawrence L60. Via New York L62.  
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....L40.....L42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.....	CHOY-SANG	TUESDAY, 1st Jan., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	THURSDAY, 3rd Jan., 3 P.M.	
MANILA.....	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Jan., 4 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, (via Ching Wan Tao) and Yangtze Ports.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	"CHINGTU".....	1st January, 4 P.M.
TAKOW.....	"NANCHANG".....	2nd " "
SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW and SHANGHAI.....	"KANSU".....	2nd " "
MANILA.....	"TAMING".....	2nd " "
SHANGHAI.....	"YOHOW".....	4th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA".....	5th " "
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"HONGKONG".....	12th " "

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 5th Jan., at Noon.
RUBI.....	2540	R. Almond.....	"	SATURDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship.....About.....

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHEINIA," "HABSBURG," and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidship, lighted throughout by electricity, provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms closely resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabins. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILEZIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates, through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## Outward.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SILEZIA.....6th January.

SCANDIA.....1st February.

HABSBURG.....3rd March.

RHEINIA.....1st April.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## Homeward.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

ANDALUSIA.....3rd January.

HOHENSTAUFEN.....11th January.

AMERICA.....15th January.

SPEZIA.....25th January.

SILEZIA.....8th February.

FOR NEW YORK.

VANDALIA.....5th January.

NUBIA.....29th January.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1906.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA). The Steamship

"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons,

Captain W. C. T. S. Filmer, will be despatched as above, in April, 1907.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSUDA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1906.

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted-but mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. India.

From Australia, ex S.S. Himalaya.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and D. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1906.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 29th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, as Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1906.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENLOCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Plate Cutlery, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognised if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906.

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



## STEAM FOR SAIGON,

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,

BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,

EGYPT, MARSEILLES,

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITER-

RANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "YARRA."

Captain Sellier, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. "Ville de la Citadelle" bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "SALAZIE".....22nd January.

S.S. "OCEANIE".....5th February.

S.S. "TOURANE".....19th February.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1906.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
"Maiden".....	3,753	F.G. Purington	3rd Jan.
"Lynx".....	4,417	G.V. Williams	9th Jan.
"Skawmunt".....	9,606	E.V. Roberts	23rd Jan.
"Hyades".....	3,753	J. Alwen	30th Jan.
"Tremont".....	9,606	T.W. Garlick	"

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "Skawmunt" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1906.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

## TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SATSUMA".....19th January, 1907.

S.S. "SIKH".....9th February.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1906.

## Intimations.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

AND

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

## THE HONGKONG

STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGED

GING AND COPYING in all Styles.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1907.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET  
PRICES.

Corrected 27th December, 1906. (Per 100 lbs. net weight.)

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.....20

" Corned—Ham Ng







## Announcements.

## XMAS! 1906! XMAS!

SWEETS, FONDANTS, MARRONS GLACES.  
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS  
CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS.

Liqueurs of the most renowned French Brands.

CHAMPAGNES, BURGUNDIES AND  
CLARETS  
OF THE CHOICEST VINTAGES.

Before making your purchases you should inspect  
our stock.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

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## NOTE, WRITING AND BOOK PAPERS, BY THE QUIRE OR REAM.

The Celebrated Wiggins Teape & Co.'s "3009"  
Bank Wove (Blue and Cream).

T. H. Saunders's Handmade Papers.

Note and Letter Papers, with Envelopes to  
match, in boxes.

For samples and prices,

Apply at—

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
1, Ice House Road.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1906.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO. WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.
	Qts.	Pts.
COGNAC	821.50	—
"	19.00	—
"	16.00	—
WHISKY, PALL MALL	19.00	—
" JOHN WALKER	12.00	—
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
" DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
" LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1906.

## ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c., &c., &c.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KAPPOOR & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 8.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	ADJUSTED DIVIDEND BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DATA.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,247,272	\$1.15 @ 2 1/2% = \$16.42 for first half.	1 1/2	\$215 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	\$10,000	\$74,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	1 1/2	\$27
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Antioch Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,075,000	\$333,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2	\$307 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$110,000	\$185,529	Final of 7/6 making 15% for year ended 30.6.1906	6	Tls. 80 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,247,272	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	4 1/2	\$760 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$800,000	\$508,334	\$1 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2	\$160
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000	\$344,558	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2	\$93 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$800,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	7 1/2	\$335 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7	\$21
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$193,562	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/2	\$37
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$5,464	\$1 for first half-year 1906	7 1/2	\$27 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$100,000	\$2,442	10% @ ex. 2 1/2 1/16 = \$4.69	5 1/2	\$20 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 21,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1906	9	Tls. 54 1/2 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$27,815	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$18,917	\$1.50 for year ending 30.6.1906	4 1/2	\$26 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 87,200	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/2	Tls. 50
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 1/2 for 1905	10 1/2	\$125
Huon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000	\$132,588	\$1 for 1905	5	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 350,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5	Tls. 80 sales
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$12,546	Final of 1/2 (No. 7) making 2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	7	Tls. 10.70 buyers
China Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	\$1,000,000	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10	G. \$10 sellers
Gold Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	\$18,917	No. 12 of 1/2 = 48 cents	...	18 1/2 buyers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	14 1/2	\$21
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$20,040	\$2 1/2 for a/c 1906	6 1/2	\$94 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$39,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2	\$145
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$60	\$60	\$600,000	\$38,221	\$1 for 1905	6 1/2	\$16
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 100 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 57,665	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6	Tls. 235 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8	Tls. 230 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	none	First year	...	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$8,418	\$5 for year ending 30.6.1906	10	\$50 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	none	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2	\$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	14,719	7% on \$7 1/2 for 1905	...	\$16 1/2 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845	none	None	...	\$900 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	9	\$112 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2	\$107
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 250,000	Tls. 1,035	Final of 6% = 10% for 1905	10 1/2	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2	Tls. 100 sales
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$120,386	80 cents for 1905	7	\$11 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$5,070	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2	\$17
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 40	Tls. 40	Tls. 400,000	Tls. 86,492	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2	Tls. 97 buyers
Do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,300,000	none	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8	Tls. 52 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	2,500	\$50	\$50	\$125,000	\$772	...	...	\$10
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.06	15 1/2	Tls. 64 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$21,060	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.12.06	9 1/2	\$13
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.06 (8%)	9 1/2	Tls. 64
Loan-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 103
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 500 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7	\$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8,604	\$814	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2	\$38
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	\$120,000	none	\$1 for 1906	...	\$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	16 1/2	Tls. 60 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	4,000	\$10	\$10	\$40,000	\$1,219	60 cents for year ending 30.6.06	6	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	8 1/2	\$65 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500	\$4,555	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.1906	7 1/2	\$10 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000,000	\$52,234	Int. div. of 75 cents for year ending 30.6.06	9 1/2	\$7 1/2
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	10 1/2	\$23 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$4,568	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$2,796	Int. div. of \$20 for 10 months ending 18.10.05	10 1/2	\$285
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$5,776	Int. div. of \$4 for year ending 30.6.06	8	\$235 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$5,813	\$5 for 1905 on 5 shares	7 1/2	\$23 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$88	Final of 50 cents making 1 1/2 for the year	13 1/2	\$7 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwen op de polders in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 547,500	Int. div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 30	9 1/2	Tls. 257 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$675,000	Dr. P. 34,374	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000	Dr. P. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2	Tls. 120 sellers
Do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 400,000	Tls. 11,017	1906	...	Tls. 105 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	13	Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2	Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 1,453	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5 1/2	Tls. 37 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	\$163,500	Tls. 100,000	Interim div. of 15% for year 1906	...	Tls. 315 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	\$144,000	none	Interim div. of 5% for year 1906	...	Tls. 245 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	Dr. \$1,934	None	...	\$23 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 1,013	30% (old) & 15% (new) year ended 31.5.06	10	\$21
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000	\$753	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 100 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$753	70 cents for year ending 31.5.1906	8 1/2	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$7,734	Interim of 40 cents for account 1906	8 1/2	\$12 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$182	Final of 30 cents making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June 1906	10	\$8



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5847

星期四十一月二十三年三癸

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

六拜禮

號九廿月二十年三癸

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Fatal Accident on the *Empress of China*.  
The "Tansan" Building Case.  
The Charge against a Bank Comptroller.  
The Japanese Budget.  
Fire Insurance in Japan.  
Bangkok Dockers.  
Marriage of Sir T. Jackson's Daughter.  
The British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd.  
The Typhoon at Hongkong.  
Conveyance of Chinese Emigrants.

##### Commercial:—

Yarn Market.

Exchange.

Opium.

##### Local and General.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Fochow, the wife of JOHN C. OSWALD, of a son.  
On December 19, at Shanghai, the wife of J. KOPELMAN, of a son.  
On December 19, at Soochow, the wife of W. W. BROCKMAN, Soochow University, of a son.  
On December 22, at Shanghai, the wife of P. N. KARANIJA of Messrs. Framjee Sorabjee & Co., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

November 30, at Bromley, E. J. LEWIS to ALICE MARY, daughter of late E. Burnie, of Hongkong.  
On December 12, at Peking, the Rev. ARNOLD GEORGE BRYSON, of the L.M.S., Tauchow, to ORAH LENWOOD, M.B., Ch.B., of the Women's Hospital, Peking, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter Lenwood, B.A., L.L.B., of Sheffield, Yorkshire.  
On December 22, at Shanghai, HOWARD C. J. WILSON, eldest son of John Wilson, of Banff, Scotland, to LILIAN K. LUND, late of the Victoria Nursing Home.

#### DEATHS.

On December 16, at Shanghai, on board the *S.S. Poachi*, ROBERT PURDON DUNMORE, aged 33 years.  
On December 18, at Shanghai, ROBERT PELHAM, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Campbell, aged 5 months.  
On December 22, Shanghai, ALFRED, the eldest son of Captain J. A. Scott, a.s. *Saul*, aged 19 years.  
SEZNA.—To-day, the 27th inst., a Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, Peak, Miss DHUNBAY, youngest daughter of Mr. Sorabjee Dhunbhai Setna (of Messrs. Phoenix B. Petit & Co.), aged 9. Deeply regretted. (Bombay and Shanghai papers please copy).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

### DOCK EXTENSION IN HONGKONG.

(24th December.)

In another column we give the result of the leasing, by public auction this afternoon, of a substantial portion of land, or rather hillock, at Hungshom, adjoining the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's property, which has been acquired for the purpose of extending the No. 1 dock. The land which has an area of 175,430 square feet has been knocked down to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., at the offer of \$36,312. The scheme for the extension of the No. 1 dock was considered in camera at a meeting of the shareholders of the Company on the 18th August last. It was a scheme, according to Sir Paul Chater, who occupied the chair, which involved a total expenditure within a period of two or three years of, at the maximum, or so it was stated—\$325,000. The scheme purports to extend the No. 1 dock, which is

known as the Admiralty dock, to a length of 700 feet so that it may accommodate the largest vessels entering the port of Hongkong. Of these there are only four steamships trading to Hongkong at present for which provision cannot be made at the No. 1 dock with its length of 576 feet, so that an expenditure of \$325,000 is to be laid out for the docking of four goliaths whose head office and whose interests are altogether on the Pacific coast. It is problematical if these vessels will ever be docked at this end unless in the unusual and extraordinary case of an emergency. However, that is not a question for the public Press to take within its purview; it is for the shareholders themselves to consider the expediency of the measure proposed. We will assume that the shareholders have considered the lengthening of the No. 1 dock advisable in their own interest, and as voicing the shipping interests of the Colony we hail with satisfaction the proposition to extend the facilities, excellent though they be, for docking in Hongkong. But a measure of so much general importance involving an expenditure admittedly of over three lakhs of dollars, but which may ultimately end in anything approaching half a million, is one which certainly should have been given publicity and ample scope afforded for a public discussion to the best advantage of the shareholders. As it happened, the meeting on the 18th August last, though representative in a measure, was certainly not so largely attended as the character and importance of the scheme demanded for its thorough and proper ventilation. There was a scheme cut and dried, which, on the statement of the chairman, had been considered by the committee. The nature of the scheme, which must unquestionably have occupied considerable time in order to mature, was literally at a moment's notice foisted on the members at a private meeting assembled. Those of the shareholders who do not care to attend the informality of the half-yearly meetings as we know them in Hongkong were not permitted the opportunity of hearing even the skeleton outlines of the scheme, although their interests were deeply involved. We have good reason to believe that since that meeting the discussion which originated on the spur of the moment was officially reported and copies of the transcription were printed, but, unless to the directors and possibly a few of the favoured shareholders, such report is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter so far as the general body of the shareholders or the general public are concerned. We are cognisant of the fact that strong opposition has been raised to the scheme, whereby the way and means were proposed to be provided for the carrying out of the scheme, by raising at a most unfortunate moment the capital of the company by surcharging the share assessment with a premium of 100 per cent. We also know that representations were made against the projected procedure of raising the funds and we know, moreover, that, in answer to these representations of the shareholders, the directors have decided that at the present moment an increase of capital may not be considered necessary. But that does not furnish us with any assurance that no such new assessment will ever be foisted, as the scheme has been, on the shareholders at a time when it may be most injudicious and impracticable to raise the money. Four years ago when the question of buying a site for an absolutely new dock was mooted and discussed with considerable warmth in the Press and at public meetings of the company, the shareholders agreed to the extension of the dock, but the directors thought otherwise and shelved the scheme. Now they force it upon the shareholders willy-nilly, at a time when the cry is continually being heard of tightness of money throughout the length and breadth of the East. It is fortunate in one sense that as the result of the lamentable disaster of the 18th September last the Dock Company has reaped a large contribution of remunerative work, and we believe that this fact has been urged by the shareholders on the attention of the directors with the view of utilising the profits towards the appropriation of the money for carrying out the dock extension. If this engagement were to be paid out of the company's earnings we are in agreement with those shareholders who have represented the advantage of adopting such a course; but there is nothing to show that the directors will listen to the good counsels of the shareholders and appropriate the money in the way that has been suggested to them. We fear that the idea of the increase of capital has not yet been absolutely disposed of, and that at some time or another it is the intention of the board of directors to force upon the shareholders the proposed increase. They may argue that, no resolution can be carried without a majority of the shareholders themselves, but as we know in Hongkong how loth shareholders are to express and ventilate their views at public meetings we can hardly take the resolutions arrived at upon such a momentous question as indicating the true feelings of those interested in this matter. They are guided sheepishly by those at the helm.

### A PENSION SCHEME AND ITS SEQUEL.

When the Government proposed last year to abolish the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund and absorb the balance at the credit of the Fund in the general revenue of the Colony, we offered a vigorous resistance to the scheme for several sound and substantial reasons. In the first place, it was wholly undesirable that the capital which

had been collected by the arbitrary deductions made from the wages and salaries of officers in the civil service of the Colony should be swept away by a stroke of the pen and irrevocably lost. Had that happened none of those interested in the Fund, none of those having a legitimate claim in the event of its distribution, could ever hope to trace the amount they had assisted to create, and the Colony would have acquired an addition to its revenue by perfectly illegal methods. Even as it is the Pension Fund operates in the most grossly disadvantageous and very frequently to the detriment of the recipients of its bounty. We cite the case of a widow who has to walk a dozen miles in order to draw the munificent annual income of \$4 or \$5, and we have referred to the fact that although a man may have been compelled to add his quota to the Fund for twenty years it may yet happen that the provision which he has hoped would exist for his family after his death will be denied them under the regulations governing the granting of allowances. Many of the civil servants have never thought it worth while to devote a second thought to the matter, simply because they thought their dependants are unlikely to claim relief from this impracticable form of life insurance, and look upon the monthly deductions as an unfair but legalised evil. As a matter of fact nobody appears to have penetrated the plan on which the Fund is worked and few can pretend to understand the exact meaning of the regulations which have to be applied when an application for assistance is made. However bad the principle on which the scheme was started, it was best that it should continue rather than that the money should be stolen for the doubtful benefit of the community and the undoubted injury of the contributors and beneficiaries. We know or have means of learning the amount at the credit of the Fund; but if that money were absorbed in a general revenue no auditor could tell, in a couple of years, what had become of it. It would have been dissipated in a variety of directions. Presumably those entitled to appropriations from the Fund would never have been allowed to suffer even in the piecemeal event of the Colony's bankruptcy, but that is no reason why the possibility should exist. As the result of considering the main objections to the scheme the Government withdrew the Bill which had been laid before the members of the Legislative Council and introduced a measure which was stripped of its predecessor's faults. That Bill was allowed to pass and the Fund is essentially in the same position as it was before. In Singapore, however, they were not half so stupid as in Hongkong, for the Government of the Straits Settlements was allowed to pass a Bill which swept the Fund out of existence. That occurred eighteen months ago, at a time when Singapore was raving on the question of the expropriation of the docks and the scheme of dock extension and harbour improvements. Consequently it is probable that the matter was lost sight of in the magnitude of the larger proposition, and became merely an uninteresting side line. Too late, the civil servants woke up to the loss of their Fund and memorialised the Secretary of State on the subject. The answer they received to that memorial is instructive and shows how amply warranted we were when we assisted squelching the Hongkong proposal. According to the *Singapore Free Press*, Lord Elgin has sent a wordy reply in which he traversed the objections submitted by the memorialists and politely ended with the remark: "It is necessary to add, however, that if I have dealt with their memorial at length, it must not be assumed that any useful purpose can be served by prolonging this correspondence. The Fund ceased to exist nearly eighteen months ago and it is impossible to revive it." Our contemporary also gives the following information: "Another letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies directs the issue of the report of the fund, which was published in accordance with a pledge given to the unofficial members, and because, according to Lord Elgin, 'the rates of such pensions would not be liable to be increased hereafter or reduced under any circumstances.'" So that as far as the general public or the contributors are concerned there is nothing to show what has become of the money which stood in the name of the civil servants. That is exactly what would have happened in Hongkong and what we strove successfully to prevent. The result of the apathy shown in Singapore when the scheme was put forward fully justifies the course we followed when the matter was under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

### MYSTERIOUS MARGUERITA.

(26th December.)

Much interest has been evoked in the whereabouts of a certain mysterious Marguerita. Last week a case came before the Police Court in which a lady with two daughters, named Rosa and Marguerita, alleged that two Japanese of the feminine gender had assaulted her, also Rosa and incidentally Marguerita. The Magistrate was in fine form as the man in the street would say, and after the charge was read over he demanded: "Where is Rosa?" A young lady answered to that name by bowing politely and expressing the hope that his Worship was quite well. But the Magistrate was not in a jocular mood, for he instantly queried: "Where is Marguerita?" There was an awkward pause, until somebody volunteered the statement that she was employed with Powell's and could not get leave of absence. Had the judge been an invincible man he might

have committed the manager of Powell, Ltd., for contempt of Court, and sent the financial expert who heads the directorate to the Tower. But being of a benign disposition more fitted to adorn the best parlour of a country paragon than the uneasy seat of a police court bench, he merely tapped out a question about the merits of the case. Now, it seems, "there ain't no such person" at Powell's as Marguerita. The commander of the forces of the millinery department absolutely denies, and is prepared to kiss the book, that she was ever familiarly dubbed Marguerita, even by the youngest and most kittenish apprentice on the premises. The others one and all asseverate that they were never called Marguerita and look as though the name was a synonym for the neither region, though why, nobody knows. It is unlikely that the male members of the staff would respond to a shout of "Marguerita," and none of them admit that he has any relative who at any time dons or dons the charming name of Marguerita. Some of them pretend that they have sung about "Marguerite," but she was no relative to the party mentioned in Court. Then where is Marguerita? If we wanted Mary Ann, or Susan or even Venus and Diana they could be found at a moment's notice, but Marguerita is one of the other stories referred to by Mr. Kipling. The mystic Maggie is not to be found in the Colony; she has disappeared like the Arabs of poetic fame who folded their tents, and she has as silently stolen away. So long as she does not steal a right-of-way the general public can bear with the loss. Some of those who compose this cosmopolitan community have heard a ditty in which a lady is supposed to be shrieking for her wandering boy to-night. What can the feelings be of those interested in the wandering, wonderful, mysterious Marguerita?

### RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

In another column of this issue appear some particulars of the mission of H.E. Cheng Pao Seng to Singapore, which mission has for its object the raising of funds for Chinese railways. H.E. Cheng has, we learn from the *Straits Times*, already met with signal success, for he has managed to obtain from the Straits Chinese no less a sum than \$500,000 for the proposed railways in Fukien province. If this information is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, continues our contemporary, "then it is evident that this Chinese emissary is draining away from this Colony a considerable portion of its surplus capital; and we wish we could accept the assurance that the result will be beneficial to the Chinese residing in the Straits." With the generalisations set out in Cheng's "advertisement" to his compatriots, it is easy to agree. Undoubtedly, one of the most pressing needs of China is the means of rapid transportation. Until she obtains this, her potential resources, dwelt upon in glowing terms by all who know China, cannot be developed; and given the judicious expenditure of capital in the initial stages and careful management after construction, any railway in any of the Provinces of China should become a financial success. The Chinese have all the qualities necessary to commercial success; but their success has been most marked in China herself when they have associated themselves with foreigners and accepted their advice and assistance. "Knowing what we do of Chinese syndicate concerns, and having watched the slow progress made with the railway projects of South China for many years—due, to a great extent, to the distrustfulness of the people as well as the officials—we are not sanguine," remarks the junior Singapore journal, "of the success of any railway undertaking in the South, unless foreign aid is invoked at the start. In other words, without imputing dishonesty or dishonest intention to Cheng Pao Seng, we take a pessimistic view of the enterprise in which the Straits Chinese are embarking their money." After some further criticisms the same journal has the following trenchant remarks: "An excellent example of the way things ought not to be done is provided by the Canton-Hankow railway scheme. This is the project for which the Colony of Hongkong borrowed £2,000,000; that is to say, to prevent the concession from being taken over by a Belgian syndicate (with Russians in the background) the Colonial Government raised a loan, and then lent the money to Chang Chih-tung to enable him to repurchase the foreign rights. In return for this, the Colony expected to see the speedy completion of the railway to connect Canton with Hongkong, a scheme upon which the future success of the Colony so largely depends. We have no concern, for the moment, with the obstacles that were placed in the way of the latter project, now under fair way to realisation. It is the bigger scheme which provides an example of Chinese ineptitude. An inquiry is now being conducted into the affairs of the native syndicate entrusted with the construction of the line from Canton to Hankow. This investigation is one result of the refusal of the principal Hongkong shareholders to pay the calls on their shares until the scheme was placed upon a legal basis in accordance with the rules laid down by the Chamber of Commerce at Peking. The Chamber nominated Taotai Shen to carry out the investigations called for, and since the arrival of the Taotai the managing director of the concern, Chang To-chai, has repeatedly tendered his resignation to Viceroy Chowfu, who has declined to accept it until a clean balance-sheet of the affairs of the syndicate is produced. In the absence of this document, it has fallen to the lot of Taotai Shen, assisted by other

disinterested gentlemen, to investigate and audit the accounts of this big undertaking into which money from Cantonese all over the world flowed when requested. The paid-up capital of the concern is said to be \$3,000,000, and with the support of the last Viceroy the charitable institutions at Canton were instrumental in exploiting the concern and disposed of the greater part of the shares, besides investing heavily their own surplus funds in the railway. As regards the investment of the funds, and the condition of the shares it is said that notwithstanding the protests of Chang To-chai, the head director, something like \$2,000,000 were invested by the board in unprofitable undertakings in Canton—a matter which, no doubt, if true, will be brought to light by Taotai Shen. There are rumours circulating concerning the shares, and it is claimed that of the shares, \$2,000,000 worth have not even been applied for. H.E. Viceroy Chowfu has already denied that the official investigator has caused friction between the shareholders, though it is conceivable his appearance on the scene was not welcomed by many, and the Viceroy has pointed out that Taotai Shen is simply appointed to protect the interests of the public. Turning to the condition of affairs in Fukien, our contemporary sounds the following note of warning: "If this is the state of affairs at Canton, where the native capitalist is usually shrewd enough to look after his own interests, what are we to expect in Fukien? We commend the enterprise of the Straits Chinese, enterprise which compels admiration; but we are astonished that they should be so far deprived of their ordinary caution as to part with their money for the promotion of railway schemes at a distance, and over which they can exercise no effective control. Let them take warning from the Canton-Hankow scheme before they subscribe any more capital for the Fokien railway project." The opinion seems to be that there is a danger of the conditions in the Canton-Hankow Railway scheme occurring in Fukien, but this would appear to have been arrived at from somewhat insufficient premises. However that may be, the fact remains that the project is an excellent one from every point of view, and if there are differences and difficulties in the carrying it out, it must go through eventually, since the exigencies of trade and commerce demand it, and for its successful carrying out funds are the first necessity. It therefore appears to us somewhat of a pity that our contemporary should endeavour to prevent the subscribing of the Straits Chinese, at the very initial stage, to the funds. Funds they must have, and a loan outside would be difficult to obtain without impossible terms and conditions—to say nothing of concessions.

### TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GRANT.

TOWARDS RELIEF FUND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 27th December, 2:55 p.m.

An Imperial decree has been issued at Peking granting a further contribution of one hundred thousand taels towards the Central China Famine Relief Fund.

FLOUR WANTED FOR THE FAMISHING.

COMMITTEE CALL FOR TENDERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 28th December, 2:30 p.m.

The General Committee of the Central China Famine Relief Fund are calling for tenders for the supply of fifteen thousand bags of flour for immediate delivery.

The owners of the various River shipping companies have undertaken to carry all supplies to the famine-stricken districts free of freight.

THE JAPANESE TRAMWAYS.

MUNICIPAL ACQUISITION REJECTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 27th December, 2:55 p.m.

It is reported from Tokio that the Japanese Aldermen have rejected the proposal for the Municipal acquisition of the Tramways at the capital.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

MEETING ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 27th December, 2:55 p.m.

The Japanese Diet met on Christmas Day.

### OPENING OF NANNING.

AS A TREATY PORT.

ON 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, 27th December, 11:25 a.m.

Nanning is to be opened as a Treaty port on the 1st January, 1907.

It is reported that the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow will proceed to Nanning to make all the necessary arrangements in connection with the opening of a Custom-house at the new Treaty port.

### U.S. COURT FOR CHINA.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

TO THE BAR AT SHANGHAI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 26th December, 3:40 p.m.

A written examination of American attorneys for admission to the Bar of the newly constituted U.S. Court for China was held on Monday forenoon.

Eight candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom two passed and six failed.

### SANITARY BOARD.

27th inst.

The second meeting for December of the Sanitary Board, postponed from Tuesday last on account of the Christmas holiday, was held in the Board room this afternoon, the usual members being present.

### THE WELL QUESTION.

The question of the condition of the water in the well at Stanley Street again came up for discussion.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting Mr. Humphreys submitted an important minute on the subject, and it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the question till the next meeting, and on this, Dr. W. Hunter, Government Bacteriologist, minutes: "It is now generally recognized by experts on water analysis that bacteriology is the most direct and delicate test of water for drinking purposes. By it we obtain exact information, not alone as to the constitution of a water, but as to its potentiality to cause disease. Bacteriological methods are more delicate than chemical examinations. Klein, Houston and others have shown that bacteriological means it is possible to detect smaller degrees of sewage pollution than by chemistry. With 'A' of Mr. Humphreys' minute I agree entirely. I have never condemned a water because it contained *Bacillus coli* commutans. I am thoroughly justified, however, in regarding any water as suspicious which contains the *Bacillus coli* commutans, in L.C.C. or any such marked quality. With that part of the minute marked 'B' I disagree. Here, again, I regard a sample of water as suspicious if it contains a large number of bacteria per C.C., of whatever kind, and especially if the number of species represented is large. With 'C' I am in entire agreement, yet the higher the number of *Bacillus coli* in any sample of water, the heavier will have been the recent sewage or pollution, and the greater the probability of the presence of disease-producing bacteria. The question raised in 'D' is still a matter of considerable scientific dispute. Our information upon this point, e.g., bacteria necessary for digestion has, I think, advanced somewhat since the days of Pasteur. It would be well for the author of the minute to carefully consider the more recent investigations of Nuttal and Thirfield, Levin, Schottlin, and Bizzozzo. Polar bears in the arctic regions possess a sterile intestinal canal, yet they appear to thrive well. With 'E' no bacteriologist of any repute would conclude as to the presence of *Bacillus coli* before having carried out the main crucial system of tests. With 'F' I agree. The authority for the statement in 'G' ought to be given. This is my experience in Hongkong, and is borne out by other competent observers, as Dawar and Crookes, chemists, and Klein, Houston, etc., bacteriologists. With regard to 'H', if the water is boiled ordinary bacteria are killed. I am acquainted with micro-organisms which can withstand boiling for 15 hours. My own opinion in regard to the whole question of water examinations is the following: A water, irrespective of source must be condemned, if it contains a very large number of bacteria per C.C. of whatever kind; if it contains *Bacillus coli* in L.C.C.; if it ferments glucose, lactose, etc., if it gives the enteritis change in milk. The presence of liquefying organisms is also of great importance. I rely upon no single test, reaction or phenomenon, and place but little weight upon the mere quantitative estimation of the micro-organisms in any sample of water. The samples of well-water which I have examined recently were so impure as to answer to every condemnation test necessary, from a bacteriological standpoint. In the case of water supply, however, the condition of affairs is somewhat different. Here all the findings of bacteriology, chemistry, and topography, must be considered, before it is condemned. I am in agreement, however, with the statement made by the fourth report of the Royal Commission on water supplies and sewage disposal of 1904, that typical *Bacillus coli* in 1 C.C. of a sample of water is sufficient to condemn it for potable purposes, and an indication of sewage pollution. If the pollution be a recent one, the presence of *Bacillus coli* affords a much more delicate test of pollution than any chemical examination which can be made.

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., said: I agree entirely with the Bacteriologist's views.

### MINUTE OF LEGAL OPINIONS.

The President having asked the Colonial Secretary whether the written opinions of the law officers could be submitted to a



Meeting of the Board, the following reply was received—

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
12th December, 1936.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 39 of the 26th ult., and directed to inform you that members of the Sanitary Board may be allowed to seek the opinions of the law officers, bearing on points which it is the duty of the Board to deal with, the distinct understanding that members of the Board must regard any such opinions communicated to them, in their official capacity, as strictly confidential.—I have, etc.

(Sd.), F. D. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### AN UNRULY SAILOR.

27th inst.  
Charles Rohrer, an able seaman, on board U.S.S. Colorado, was in the Police Court this morning on two charges.  
"There are two charges against you," said Mr. Hazeldene. "Were you disorderly in Thomas Hotel?"  
"Well, if I was disorderly I was too drunk to know it," replied the defendant.  
"And what about damaging property to the extent of seven dollars?" asked the Court.  
"I guess they have me mixed up with somebody else," said accused.  
The No. 1 "boy" of the hotel, who prosecuted said that accused went to the hotel yesterday and ordered a steak. Witness asked him to take a seat as it would take at least ten minutes to prepare the steak. Instead of that witness was chafed in the pantry. There accused picked up a bottle and threw it at witness's head. He missed the "boy" and broke a \$7 mirror. An officer was called in and accused given in charge.  
His Worship fined him \$3 on the first charge, and on the second ordered him to pay the complainant \$7 for breaking the mirror.

#### RUN IN A PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO.

JACK AND XMAS CARDS.  
27th inst.  
John Holland, a coal passer, on board U.S.S. Colorado, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of stealing two dozen Christmas cards, valued at \$5, from a photographer in Arsenal Street, disorderly on the premises, and assaulting an Indian policeman.  
"I was stupid drunk," said accused in answer to the charges, "and I did not know what I was doing."  
The photographer stated that defendant went to his studio on the night of the 24th inst., and asked to have his photo taken. Witness informed him that it could not be done, he had better return in the morning. Taking off his "jumper" and throwing it aside, defendant according to the witness, rushed behind the counter, opened a drawer, took out a packet of Christmas cards and bolted. A policeman went after him and ultimately arrested the sailor after receiving two thumpings.  
His Worship found accused guilty on all but the first charge. He was of opinion that defendant did not know what he was doing when he took the Christmas cards, and discharged him on that count. On the second charge, however, he was fined \$2 and on the third \$7.

#### A FOOTBALL ENTHUSIAST.

SMASHED A SHOW CASE.  
A youth, fourteen years old and attending one of the local schools, is a football player of no mean order. Yesterday afternoon he and a few others, who also belong to the same school, left their homes to go to Happy Valley to play a game of football. The first had charge of the ball. They could not afford to wait until Happy Valley was reached to start the ball rolling so he opened play. The boys were in good form. They dribbled along Castle Road, all along Elgin Road, and when Staunton Street was entered hot play commenced. They passed from one to the other so furiously that one or two women walking along the road narrowly missed coming into contact with the sphere. When the leather returned to the first player a cry of "shoot" went up, and he, standing himself from falling into the gutter, let drive at the ball, amidst yells from the youngsters of "goal." The ball rose and sailed into a shoemaker's shop and smashed a show-case. Then there was trouble. The master of the shop rushed out and seized the lad, who was still waiting, a trifle late though, for his football, and turned him over to a policeman, who escorted the young enthusiast to the Central Station. Two charges were entered against him—playing football in Staunton Street to the annoyance of the inhabitants, and damaging property. He was released on bail of \$10. He appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene, at the Police Court, this morning, and admitted the accusations. Inspector Smith, who had charge of the case, said that numerous complaints have been made to the police regarding the nuisance caused by a number of schoolboys who make Staunton Street a regular football ground.  
"Don't do it again," said the Court.  
The youth promised, and was fined \$5 and was also ordered to pay the shoemaker ten cents as compensation.

#### AN INGENIOUS REPLY.

"WHERE DID YOU GET THAT 'AT'?"  
Inspector Collett, of No. 7 Police Station, arraigned Lo Shui, a hawker, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of stealing an American campaign hat from one Wong Kau at West Point, yesterday.  
"Where did you get that hat?" asked his Worship.  
"I was walking along the street yesterday," began accused, "and I met a stranger, who put the hat on my head. I walked ahead and got arrested," he said.  
The complainant, who is a cook, said he went off for a walk yesterday at West Point, wearing the hat. While in Wo On Lane somebody grabbed his hat and bolted. He gave chase and seized the defendant, later handing him over to a policeman. His Worship sent accused to gaol for three weeks and ordered him to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

#### CHINESE PAWNSHOP LOOTED.

ROBBERY ENTERTAINED.  
Extradition proceedings were opened at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, against two Chinese men who were wanted by the Canton authorities on a charge of armed robbery, alleged to have taken place on the 20th April last in the Fa Yuen district, Tientsin (Shan market town), in the Kwangtung province.  
Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. J. H. Gardner, of the police,

of Mr. O. D. Thomson, represented the prisoners, and Chief Detective Inspector Henson watched proceedings on behalf of the police.  
In outlining the particulars of the case, Mr. Morrell stated that on the 17th February last, a theatre, was started in the Fa Yuen district. The same night a fifteen men party, dressed in theatrical costumes, went to the theatre. The committee of the theatrical company, knowing these men were robbers, and being afraid of them, entertained them and invited them to supper that night. They then left. On the 18th April, went on Mr. Morrell, four men went to a pawnshop belonging to one of the committee of the theatrical company, and presented to the accountant, a gold bangle. They wanted to pawn the same and intended \$5 for the article. The accountant at first offered them \$10, but afterwards gave them \$25, which they accepted, and left after receiving a ticket for the bangle. On the 28th April, observed Mr. Morrell, the four men who pawned the bangle and another returned to the pawnbroker's establishment and presented a letter to the accountant. That letter was signed by one of the prisoners and demanded several hundred dollars. The pawnbroker, according to Mr. Morrell, said he had no money to throw away and therefore could not satisfy their demand. They threatened the accountant and the foks and left.  
His Worship: Are you going to prove that the two defendants were in that gang?  
Mr. Morrell: Yes, your Worship. My witnesses can identify the defendants.  
Continuing, Mr. Morrell said on the following day, the 29th April, nine men, two of whom were the defendants, all armed with revolvers, broke into the pawnshop and "held up" the foks. They searched the premises and secured from the cash-box \$321 in hard cash. Then they departed. The matter was reported to the Fa Yuen magistrate. The two defendants were traced to Hongkong and arrested.  
Evidence was called and the case remanded.

#### AN OBSTREPEROUS SAILOR.

John King, a fireman, on board U.S.S. Maryland, came before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene, at the Police Court, this morning, to answer three charges: (1) drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road Central last night, (2) assaulting an Indian police sergeant while in the execution of his duty, and thirdly, with damaging a ricksha.  
"I don't remember a thing," said the defendant when asked to plead to the charges, with revolvers, broke into the pawnshop and "held up" the foks. They searched the premises and secured from the cash-box \$321 in hard cash. Then they departed. The matter was reported to the Fa Yuen magistrate. The two defendants were traced to Hongkong and arrested.  
Evidence was called and the case remanded.

#### THE LATEST ADMIRALTY MEMORANDUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
SIR,—For various reasons there are strong grounds for grave anxiety in our future naval position. Recent statements in Parliament leave us in doubt as to whether the principle of the two-Power standard is not in danger of being abandoned.  
Admiralty Memoranda have become enigmatical utterances, difficult to understand, and capable of various interpretations. About two years ago a memorandum scheme was announced. The country was asked to note that at last a scientific organisation of our naval strength, exactly conforming to strategical requirements, had been attained. In addition to three large battleship fleets and cruiser squadrons, it was proclaimed that there would be a further powerful fleet "in commission in reserve," ready for any emergency. It was explained that this was due to the adoption of the system of nuclear crews, which permitted the Reserve Fleet to be kept in a state of immediate readiness with a minimum expenditure. The Admiralty arrangements appeared, at the time, to be satisfactory, and while it was widely believed that the scrapping of valuable ships had been carried much too far, the country was inclined to trust the Board.  
Whether or not the perfection of organisation claimed for the Reserve Fleet was ever approached we cannot know. Now, however, it is announced that there is to be another reorganisation of the Reserve ships; accompanied by a heavy reduction—namely, six battleships and four large armoured cruisers—from the fleet in permanent commission.  
What is really contemplated is now yet clear, but the Board of Admiralty has declared, through the mouth of the Prime Minister, that this fresh redistribution "adds to the fighting efficiency of the Fleet." As the main feature of this scheme is a large reduction of the ships which may reasonably be expected to be kept in a high state of efficiency, in order to form a new "Home Fleet," with headquarters at Sheerness, the source from which the increased strength derived is not apparent.  
The questions which now inevitably arise are the following:  
(1) "Will the Home Fleet be as frequently at sea as the fleet in commission, so that officers and men may have as much practical training?"  
(2) "Will the efficiency of the material be maintained at the same presumably high standard?"  
(3) "Will the entire personnel be as effective and ready for war?"  
(4) "Will the new Fleet, in fact, be at all times in as complete a readiness for instant action as we expect to be that of the permanent squadrons?"  
The answers to these questions vitally affect the national safety.  
Other considerations, however, present themselves. We have hitherto had a Channel Fleet of sixteen battleships, numerically equal to the material strength of the German fleet, and materially stronger than that of Germany. On the other hand, so far as can be understood, the intention of the Admiralty is to reduce the Channel Fleet.  
It has usually been maintained that no fleet in reserve with crews made up to strength on mobilisation could be equal to fighting efficiency to one in commission until several weeks

had elapsed. The Admiralty has apparently come to the conclusion that this view is a fallacy, and the country has the right to demand a clear explanation.  
There are additional reasons for anxiety. The present Board of Admiralty, under the leadership of Mr. Jellicoe, is attempting to place the Royal Navy in the position recently assigned to a number of old battleships retained on the Active List of the Navy. In other words, is a small sum to be expended upon them, as explained by the First Sea Lord, Secretary of the Admiralty, not to keep these still powerful vessels from deterioration, but in order that they may be ready for the day when the new fleet is required. It is clear that the present Board does not appear to be sufficiently alive to the importance of having enough cruisers for the protection of commerce. It has sold, as old iron, ships quite capable of playing a useful part in guarding our mercantile marine in war. It has laid down nothing to replace the vessels thus sacrificed to a "contagious stroke of the pen."  
The various points we have raised are simple in their essence. They involve no complex technical details. They involve no appeal to everyone who places national security above party, and who is determined that the British Empire shall not be imperilled by caprice or impolicy. The time has come to demand an explanation of proceedings which have caused widespread alarm, and to insist that intelligible reasons shall be furnished for changes which are disquieting and not understood by the public at large.  
We have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,  
H. SKYMOOR TROWER,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee.  
F. R. FREMANTLE, Admiral,  
Vice-Chairman.  
WM. CAIUS CRUTCHLEY, Secretary,  
THE NAVY LEAGUE,  
1 Victoria Street, S.W.  
November 28, 1936.

#### NEW MACAO STEAMERS.

26th inst.  
The I.C. steamer, Kwong Sang, reports sighting the steamer Sui Tai and Sui An, on the 20th inst., at 8.30 a.m. in Lat. 14° 25' North, Long. 122° 22' East, bound S.W. The two river steamers have been bought by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., and will, we understand, replace the favourite Heungshan, undergoing repairs at the Kowloon Docks, on the Macao run. The Sui boats are much smaller than the old favourite, which they will replace, and in point of speed also do not equal the former vessel on the service. It is believed that the new steamer will take three and a half hours to do the journey formerly accomplished by the Heungshan in three. In every other respect the Sui Tai and Sui An are admirably adapted for the Steamboat Co.'s service. With the two steamers the Company will maintain a continuous daily service between Hongkong and the Portuguese settlement.

#### POLLUTED WATER SUPPLIES.

FURTHER MINUTE BY MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS.  
27th inst.  
Following is Mr. Henry Humphreys' further minute on the examination of the Colony's water supplies—  
In the Government Bacteriologist's report on my minute of 10th December, 1936, he leaves unchallenged three of my most important statements, viz.:—those having reference to:  
(1) The rulings of the English Courts.  
(2) Shallow wells in England being unable to pass a bacteriological test.  
(3) No evidence being hitherto forthcoming as to sickness from polluted well-water in Hongkong.  
The members of the Board will probably agree: (1) that the rulings of the English Courts, where the evidence of the various experts is sifted to the bottom, cannot be lightly disregarded; (2) that if no shallow well-water can pass a bacteriological test, the adoption of such a test for shallow wells here is equivalent to their foregoing universal condemnation; and (3) that where no evidence of ill effects has been forthcoming such an heroic measure is unnecessary.  
Concerning another important statement in the minute the Government Bacteriologist asks that the authority be given for the following:—"that the Bacillus coli communis is often found in water above suspicion of pollution; and where chemical analysis shows it to be pure its presence in such cases having no significance." My authority is Thresh Lecturer on Public Health, London Hospital Medical College &c. on page 147 of "water and water supplies." In this connection I would further quote from the same authority: "Shallow wells present the greatest risk of contamination. It is the stress on the situation and construction of the well than upon the bacteriological results and again considering the fact that no illness had been attributed to the use of these (shallow well) waters and that the analytical results were so satisfactory no magistrate would condemn any of the wells on the bacteriological evidence."  
The reference to the statements in my minute which the Government Bacteriologist has marked (1), (2), and (3) require no answer as there is practically no disagreement.  
As regards my statement which he has marked (1), both the typhoid and cholera bacilli are killed by boiling. The fact of some micro-organisms being able to withstand boiling for several hours is of little practical significance. With regard to G. Klein does not regard the mere detection of the Bacillus coli communis an absolute proof of contamination, but its presence in appreciable quantity is highly suggestive of sewage contamination, so also would be the presence of nitrates, nitrites, chlorides, and free ammonia, detected by chemical analysis, but there is this important difference, that in the case of a chemical analysis the only means of detecting it is just the same in the water standing in the well as in the water flowing into it, whereas in the bacteriological analysis the water, as it is being pumped out, is being pumped out of the well, and the water flowing into it, may have 4,000,000 after standing three days. If this latter number be used for deciding upon the possibility of the water a good water would be condemned while if the water were pumped out as it ought to be the true sample would be satisfactory. It is clear therefore that for shallow wells a bacteriological analysis is trustworthy and misleading because the number and species of the bacteria in such wells are used as a basis for indicating the amount of sewage contamination, whereas they may nearly all be the result of self-multiplication.  
Frankland says that owing to the facilities afforded by growth on the sides of a well it is only by pumping out for some time that a sample representing the bacterial condition of the water gaining access to the well is obtainable. "It is therefore imperative that the examination of well water for micro-organisms should be given as to whether the well has been recently pumped or disturbed, and if so, for how long or short a period." Un-

less these circumstances are duly taken into consideration the most misleading and erroneous conclusions as to the bacterial condition of the actual source of supply will be arrived at. It is needless to repeat once again what should be clear on bacteriological reports, which indicate sewage contamination as a result of the presence of the bacillus coli communis unless the chemical analysis corroborates it for the reason that sewage contamination is readily detected by chemical analysis; but if the bacteriological report states that the bacillus of typhoid, cholera, or other malignant bacilli are present the well should be closed at once irrespective of the chemical analysis, which would disclose the presence of such bacteria. It is, however, exceedingly rare that a water containing such malignant bacteria escapes on a chemical analysis for the reason that they are almost invariably associated with considerable sewage contamination, which as already stated is readily detected by the presence of an abnormal amount of nitrates, nitrites, chlorides, and free ammonia.

#### BACTERIOLOGY & ANALYSIS.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Humphreys and Dr. Hunter had been read.  
Mr. Humphreys said he would like to offer some remarks on Dr. Hunter's minute.  
The President—Certainly.  
Mr. Humphreys, dealing with various points in Dr. Hunter's report, pointed out that it was the experience in England and elsewhere that bacteriological experts seldom agreed, but analytical experts seldom differed, and when they came to think of it, it was not unreasonable. A bacteriological examination of a well of water, which would be different to a similar examination in the evening.  
The President—Isn't that the same, with analytical examinations?  
Mr. Humphreys—Not a bit of it.  
The President—Before and after rainfall there would be a difference.  
Mr. Humphreys—In the case of rainfall there might, but not otherwise. Proceeding, he said that Dr. Hunter endeavoured to belittle his (Mr. Humphreys') authorities. There could be no question that Professor Frankland was the greatest expert on chemical bacteriology, and Dr. Thresh, Lecturer on Public Health, at London Hospital. He had every respect for Dr. Hunter's opinion, but when that opinion conflicted directly with that of two experts he might be pardoned if he declined to accept it. Dr. Hunter made a point that insidious disease might occur through drinking water full of bacteria harmless to themselves, but the same argument would apply to the air we breathe. The air was laden with dust which was full of disease germs, but if they were going to prevent people in Hongkong from breathing because of the germs of dust, it was an absurd position. Dr. Hunter referred to a remark made by the speaker at a previous meeting of the Board about bacteriology being one thing and chemical analysis another, the inference being that he (the speaker) had changed his views. He had not done anything of the kind. Undoubtedly they were different things. As he admitted in his minute, bacteriology was useful in finding out germs in water which could not be discovered by chemical analysis, but on the other hand chemical analysis readily detected points which bacteriology would never discover. It came to this, that unless bacteriological examination stated that cholera or typhoid germs were present, and the chemical analysis gave an opposite report as to the possibility of certain water he should give priority to the chemical analysis, because it was more certain. With regard to (2), he stated that sewage was readily detected by chemical examination. Dr. Hunter said it was not. He would like to know where the doctor got his ideas from. Personally, he (Mr. Humphreys) was an indifferent analyst himself disagreed with him, and he thought that opinion would be supported by much greater experts than himself, Mr. Browne, Government Analyst, Mr. Taylor, of the Sugar Refinery, and other analysts.  
Of course, Dr. Hunter intended to convey when he inferred that he (Mr. Humphreys) had changed his views, that if typhoid or cholera germs were present in water the present system of chemical analysis would never detect them. He agreed with that, but all these things had to pass from man to beast first before they contaminated the water, and they were not to suppose for one moment that Dr. Hunter was going to pour these malignant bacilli into the wells of the colony or take them round in tubes and distribute them into the water supply. That would be the only condition under which they could not be suspected by chemical analysis.  
The President, in reply, said it was just as well in Hongkong for us to have a test in addition to a chemical analysis of the water.  
Mr. Humphreys: I should say have them both by all means.  
The President stated that what they were doing now and both were submitted to the members of the Board and they were actuated in their judgment by the report of both.  
Mr. Humphreys said his point was that when the summing up of the two reports disagreed, then the analyst's report should have priority.  
After further discussion, the President said it was pointed out to this: that the bacteriological analysis and the chemical analysis were both submitted to the Board and they must be guided by the majority of the Board.  
Mr. Humphreys: Quite so. We are in the position of the judges at home who have to decide these questions over and over again and in nearly every case they go by the chemical analysis because there is so much disagreement between the bacteriological reports.

#### ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

27th inst.  
Christmas Day was as usual a busy day at the Seamen's Church and the Institutes in connection with it. The service at the Church in the morning was bright and hearty, and the familiar Christmas hymns were sung as only sailors can sing them. In the afternoon large party of seamen was taken over to Stonecutters Island where a varied programme of sports was carried out. Fortunately the weather was bright and dry, and all present entered into the amusements with zest, a very pleasant afternoon was spent. Just as the darkness was coming on the party returned to the Institute in Kowloon where well-kept tea-tables awaiting them were a most welcome and refreshing sight. After full justice had been done to the good cheer kindly provided by many friends of sailors in Hongkong, cigars were lit and an adjournment was made to the upper room. This had been very prettily decorated with bunting and greenery by a small committee of sailors and soldiers, and presented a very bright appearance, a prominent feature being the "Bright Interval" between the "sea" and the "land" proceedings, was pleasantly filled in by an impromptu singing concert to which many in the audience contributed. The latter proceedings began with the old Christmas hymn "While Shepherds Watched." The prizes won in the sports were kindly distributed by Mrs. Winter after which the business of discharging the cargo of the "Bright" was pro-

ceeded with. This cargo consisted of a large quantity of food and other necessities for the sailors, and was intended and served to remind them of friends on shore who think of them, and who make it a principle that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. The proceedings were interrupted by frequent "stand easys" which were delivered in various ways. The choir gave a selection of sweet old English carols. Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. Hall convulsed their audience with their funny stories and recitations. "Long live the King" and "The Bandolero." The end of a most enjoyable day came when the "Bright" with the singing of the doxology, which all parted, well pleased, to their ships and their homes.—Contributed.

#### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

27th inst.  
The local Superintendent informs us that at the 66th ordinary general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to be held on the 14th December, the directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, will recommend a dividend on the deferred stock of 5 per cent. for the six months, and a bonus of 3 per cent. making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in June, a total distribution on the deferred stock of 13 per cent. for the year. This return will therefore be equal to 9 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of £2,320,000.

#### THE S.S. "KWONG CHOW."

SAVAGE OPERATIONS PROGRESSING.  
The Danish salvage steamer Protector is busy in her salvage work, and, having completed her other engagements, is now employed in raising the S.S. Kwong Chow, another of the victims of Typhoon Day. The sunken vessel has now two iron lighters on each side of her, evidently for the purpose of forming a bridge across to further facilitate the salvage operations. She has been so far raised that the funnel and air-shafts, or wind-sails, are now well out of the water, and it is generally considered that there is no question of her being successfully floated, ready for docking, as soon as the hole in her hull has been patched up sufficiently to enable her to be towed to the dock.

#### CANTON DAY BY DAY.

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]  
Canton, 22nd December.  
The fire at Sun Tso Lam which I reported yesterday, lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon. In all some twelve buildings were completely destroyed. The matched of the Bund Works Department was burnt down by the sparks, blown from the burning building by the high wind at the time. During the conflagration a fire, which was armed with a fire-arm, was started while trying to take things from the burning houses. At 7 o'clock in the evening, another conflagration occurred at Tai Tsai Po, originating in a grocer shop by some means yet unknown. The fire burned for fully an hour and a half, and fifteen buildings were gutted. Three thieves were arrested by the police, whilst attempting to decamp with spoils, taken from the burning buildings.  
Some time ago, H. E. Viceroy Chow requested the American Consul-General to engage a foreign engineer for him. This morning, an American engineer arrived here and at eleven o'clock paid a visit to the Viceroy, at his yamen.

THE CONSULAR COURTS.  
Some time ago, the British and German Consuls wrote to the Viceroy stating that the Nankai Magistrate has left several law cases which were unsettled. The Viceroy wrote to the Magistrate to ascertain the number of such cases and unsettled, and received a reply that there are at present sixteen such cases. The Viceroy has ordered the Provincial Judge to take these cases in hand and to arrive at a settlement as soon as possible.  
WATER POLICE.  
The Viceroy has placed the Canton Water Police Department, under the direct control of the Head Police Station of Canton.  
RAILWAY BUREAU.  
The railway bureau, which was established by order of the Viceroy, for the purpose of settling affairs and difficulties in connection with the railways of the province, has now been open for some time. Yesterday Viceroy Chow gave information to the public, instructing them in future that suggestions and petitions submitted by them to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, should be forwarded to the bureau, to be discussed there before steps are taken.  
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.  
Yesterday a meeting of shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company was held in Mun Shan Yue, and there were present over a thousand persons. Mr. Chan Kung Yu was voted to be the chairman. The financial position of the Company was specially discussed, and the majority agreed that all the capital of the Company should be deposited in substantial banks. Messrs. Chan Kung Yu, Yung Sai Ngam, Shing Kwei Wing, and Chu Yuck Chi were elected to take charge of the deposits, and a board of inspectors of accounts, consisting of 18 members was also appointed. Representatives of the native Press were present to report the proceedings. It is reported that H. E. the Viceroy will today make an inspection of the branch line of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the section from Shek Wai Tang to Samshui.

TAXATION OF CATTLE.  
Seeing that the taxes on cattle have caused the people much annoyance, H. E. the Viceroy has now issued instructions to abolish these taxes. The consideration of the Viceroy is appreciated all round.  
THE WINTER SOLSTICE FESTIVAL.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]  
Canton, 24th December.  
At 5.30 yesterday morning all the different officials here assembled at the Imperial Temple to perform the usual ceremony on the occasion of the winter solstice festival. The ceremony, which has been no issue of the native newspapers in Canton on account of the winter solstice celebrations.  
YUET-HAN RAILWAY SCRIBE.  
Yesterday, Yung Yu Pang, a shareholder of the Yuet-han Railway Company, presented to the Viceroy, stating that at present the Company has numerous counterfeit Yuet-han Railway share slips in circulation, and people not knowing these are dealing in them. The petitioner requested the Viceroy to take the necessary steps to find out the offenders and deal with them severely.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY SCRIBE.  
Some time ago the British Consul sent a man charged with larceny to the Nankai Magistrate for trial. But at the trial the witness who denied the charge preferred against him, so the magistrate released him. Now the Consul is reported to have written to the Magistrate inquiring why he had let off the man without punishment.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.  
Yesterday, all the representatives of the different schools and colleges of Canton, held another meeting to protest against the terms of the loan agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. It was decided to telegraph further protests to the authorities at Peking.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]  
Canton, 26th December.

H. E. Viceroy Chow, Fo had a visit to the Wai-wu-pu, asking that Board to stand firm in coming to a conclusion of the agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.  
As an outcome of the ordering of wireless telegraph instruments by H. E. Viceroy Chow, four students, Messrs. Tong, Wong, Ho, and He, who have completed their studies in the Nanyang Wireless Telegraphy School, have arrived in Canton, yesterday, to report for duty to the Viceroy.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.  
The French Consul sent a man named Kok A Kong to the Nankai Magistrate, to be tried for assault. This man was on board a silk junk, which ran into a sampan on the Canal. This gave rise to trouble, and the offender broke the sampan into two and threw his little child into the water. The Magistrate gave him one day's stocks, and ordered him to pay ten dollars compensation.

CHINESE EDITOR RELEASED.  
Chun Tung Hoang, the editor of the A Chow Po, for whose release a number of petitions petitioned the Viceroy a few days ago, was discharged from prison today before yesterday. A number of other press representatives went to welcome the man on his release, who afterwards addressed a meeting of over a thousand persons.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE KANGNANG DOCKS.  
Yesterday, the German superintendent of the Kangnang Docks, who has been in Canton for some time, called on H. E. the Viceroy to bid him good-bye on his return to Kangnang. The Viceroy made the gentleman a present of 500 taels.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.  
A woman was run over by a train at Three Eyes Bridge, on the Canton-Fatsan Railway, on the 23rd instant.  
On the 24th instant, the British Consul-General sent a letter to the Nankai Magistrate for trial of larceny from Messrs. Rowe & Co., Shamen.  
The change of reserved third class passenger cars for female passengers only has been effected on the Canton-Fatsan Railway, which is greatly appreciated by the female section of the public.

THE OPENING OF NANNING.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]  
Canton, 27th December.  
A telegram has been received here from Nanning, Kwangsi, stating that the port of Nanning will be opened as a free port to the trade of the world, from the 1st of January, 1937. It is also reported that the Commission of Customs and Wharves has been set up to that port to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a Custom House.

RAILWAY BUREAU.  
H. E. Viceroy Chow has appointed a special magistrate, Sum Chong Lun, as secretary to the Canton Railway Bureau. Mr. Sun took over his new duty.

PENDING LAWSUITS.  
The British Consul-General will this afternoon, proceed into the city, to the Viceroy's yamen, to consult with H. E. Viceroy Chow on the several law suits, left unsettled by the Nankai Magistrate, and on accounts Hongkong shipping cases.

MILITARY OFFICERS' OPPORTUNITY.  
Some time ago, a number of military officers were dismissed from their posts by H. E. Viceroy Chow, as they had failed in their target shooting practice. H. E. Viceroy Chow has now, however, announced a shooting practice, to-day, so as to give these officers another chance to regain their former positions. The shooting will take place at the Northern Parade Grounds, and H. E. will be present to superintend the shooting. He has ordered some officers that those who are successful in all five shots will receive extra rewards, in addition to gaining back their former positions.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
I have already reported that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Calloway & Co., Shamen, for wireless telegraph instruments, by Viceroy Chow. H. E. wishes to have them installed in his yamen first, and then to extend to other places. The four Chinese wireless telegraph operators, who arrived here from Shanghai, will carry out the installation. The installation is expected to begin working order by next spring.

#### A BUXCHANGE MYSTERY.

Yokohama papers publish the following letter from a correspondent, signing himself "Down and Out":—"I arrived in this country some weeks ago with a number of (small) notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which I had obtained at the Hongkong branch at the rate of one English shilling (2s) for \$5.50. As I could not find a bank where I could exchange these notes, I was forced to take them to a money changer, who told me that they could not be exchanged for \$5.10 for each ten-dollar note. Now, since I may easily be figured out by how much I am on the wrong side, and, to me at least, my losses seem greater than can be accounted for by an equitable rate of exchange. Can you explain the mystery? I remain, in respect of this sort of thing, a candidate for membership of a club composed of those unhappy mortals who are, at any rate, financially down and out."

INSPECTOR McHardy, of Mount South Police Station, while on patrol on Saturday night came upon a Chinaman, Barker, Road, carrying a gun. The inspector became suspicious and took the man to the station. The Chinaman was made up and it was found that the Chinaman had employed a bodyguard by a family who lived at 177, Barker Road. The bodyguard was a Chinaman named Barker, who was a bodyguard for a Chinaman named Barker. The inspector became suspicious and took the man to the station. The Chinaman was made up and it was found that the Chinaman had employed a bodyguard by a family who lived at 177, Barker Road. The bodyguard was a Chinaman named Barker, who was a bodyguard for a Chinaman named Barker. The inspector became suspicious and took the man to the station. The Chinaman was made up and it was found that the Chinaman had employed a bodyguard by a family who lived at 177, Barker Road. The bodyguard was a Chinaman named Barker, who was a bodyguard for a Chinaman named Barker. 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## CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE.

The Colonial Secretary has kindly communicated to us the following—  
[Telegram from H.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 19th December, 1906, to Governor, Hongkong.]  
"Central China Famine: I confirm following telegram sent to you: 'Famine Relief Committee appeal to you form a representative committee Hongkong collect further relief.'"

[Reply from Governor, Hongkong, dated 21st December, 1906.]  
"In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, regret unable to form local famine relief committee. Despatch follows by mail."

[Despatch from O.A.G. Hongkong, dated 22nd December, 1906.]  
"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th instant, in which you request that a representative Committee should be formed in this Colony for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the famine in Central China, and to enclose an *in clair* version of my telegram of the 21st instant sent in reply."

"While sympathizing with the feeling of the Shanghai Community with regard to the unfortunate sufferers, I have reluctantly decided that, in view of the heavy call recently made upon the generosity of the public of Hongkong in connection with the distress caused by the typhoon of September last, I should not be justified in lending my official sanction to the opening of a new subscription list at the present time."

"The financial outlook in connection with the approaching Chinese New Year settlement has further tended to confirm my decision."

"The leading Hongkong firms are, as you are aware, represented in Shanghai and their subscriptions will doubtless go a long way towards relieving the distress."

(Sd.), F. H. MAY,  
Officer Administering the Government,  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,  
Shanghai.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Executive Committee met at the office of Brunner, Mond & Co. at 4 p.m. on Monday, December 18th. The members present were: Messrs. E. S. Little (Chairman), C. M. Eder and Chao Pao-tan (Hon. Treasurer), C. Broderick, Father Colman, A. E. Hipsley, Dr. J. R. Hykes, Chao Nien-cheng, Jen Fung-ching, Sze Tze-yung, Tsang Shao-ching, and the Chinese and Foreign Secretaries. The Rev. Dr. Woods of Hualinfu was invited to sit with the Committee.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read. A correction was made, wherein Mr. E. S. Little as Chairman of the Committee was appointed to write to the Chairman of the International Red Cross Fund with reference to the transfer of funds still on hand. Messrs. C. Broderick, E. de Bavier, Father Colman, A. E. Hipsley, M. Speelman, and Tsang Shao-ching were unanimously elected as additional members of the Executive Committee. The Chairman reported that, as previously agreed, letters have been sent to missionaries in the famine area, that the Consul-General had telegraphed to their respective Governments, that telegrams have been sent to the Lord Mayor of London, the American Asiatic Association of New York, to Dr. Knappe of Berlin, and to the Press Association of Paris, and that the various Cable Companies had sent the telegrams free of expense. The Chinese Imperial Telegraph Co. had also promised to send and receive telegrams for this Committee within a limit of 30 words for each telegram. A vote of thanks was extended to these different Telegraph Companies for thus consenting to send and receive telegrams.

The Chairman reported that the Chairman of the Red Cross Fund states there was about Tls. 24,000 on hand, and that in a few days the Executive Committee of that Fund would take into consideration the possibility of transferring this amount to this Fund. The Chairman reported on his visit to Nanking, in similar terms to those already printed in the papers. The Hon. Treasurer reported that the Commissioner of the Chinese Postal Department of Shanghai, Mr. B. M. C. de Galesmbert, had arranged for Chinese letters connected with the Famine Fund in Shanghai free of postage. The thanks of the Committee were extended to Mr. de Galesmbert and the Postal Department. It was also moved that Mr. de Galesmbert be added to the list of the General Committee.

The Chinkiang Committee had agreed to co-operate with this Committee, and Messrs. McCrae and Walker had been appointed to act for that Committee in correspondence and conference.

The Treasurers were designated to open deposit accounts in Shanghai for receiving old clothing to be sent to the famine district. Mr. Ede reported that up to the hour of meeting the two Treasurers had received \$11,330.80 and Tls. 10,484.65.

It was moved and carried that telegrams be sent to President Roosevelt, to Mr. John Rockefeller, to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and to the Lord Mayors of Manchester and Birmingham, requesting that shipments of flour be made for the relief of the famine people. The Chairman reported that Mr. Tsang Shao-ching had received letters from the Chinese in foreign parts, and that these letters with an appeal from the two Treasurers would be sent by the next mail. It was decided that letters be sent to different Treaty Ports in China urging a formation of Local Committees.

It was decided that a letter be sent to the Taotai asking that passes be granted for transmitting food to the famine region, and that this should be impossible, that the Viceroy be communicated with with reference to this matter. The Chairman reported that the Viceroy had already agreed to provide steam launches and boats free of charge for conveying food from Chinkiang up the Grand Canal. The Viceroy was requested to appoint officials to look after this at Chinkiang. The question of providing a sanitary department at the concentration camps was taken into consideration. A telegram from the Viceroy addressed to Shen Kuanan was read, wherein it was stated that he had deputed Mr. Sze Tze-yung and Taotai Hsu to go in person to the famine district to act in the distribution of relief. A letter from a foreigner in Nanking was read, stating that there were 30,000 refugees in that city and asking for help. It was decided that our funds are insufficient at present to send to that place. In response to a telegram sent on Saturday to different cities in the famine region replies had been received from Hanchow, Yunnan, and Tientsin, asking that money be sent for distribution.

After discussion, as to mode and place of distribution, it was decided that names of suitable foreigners and Chinese in the famine region be submitted to the Committee, from which Local Committees will be appointed to act in important centres for the distribution of relief.

The Committee adjourned at 7 p.m.

CLARENCE R. H. HON. SEC.

## REPAIRING THE "FRENCH".

## DOCK TENDER ACCEPTED.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION.

Amongst the many vessels badly damaged by the typhoon of memorable 18th September last, it will be remembered that the French torpedo-boat *Fronde* was pretty badly damaged. This vessel is built of the very finest steel, and was the first of her kind.

It was sent to the French Navy Yard at Tientsin, where it was repaired and returned to the French Navy. The vessel was sent to the French Navy Yard at Tientsin, where it was repaired and returned to the French Navy.

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## EXCITEMENT AT WANCHAI.

## LAWBREAKERS BEFORE THE BENCH.

## 34th inst.

That there was something happening at Wanchai on Saturday and Sunday night, and that the policemen in that vicinity were put to the test, is manifested from the number of persons who appeared in the Police Court this morning on charges of being drunk and disorderly.

The first man to come before the Bench was a Japanese fireman named Homoto. He was charged with disorderly behaviour, damaging property, and causing a disturbance. He was fined \$5 and costs.

Next came a Chinese man named Ohia. He was charged with disorderly behaviour, damaging property, and causing a disturbance. He was fined \$5 and costs.

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## CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

## 34th inst.

A delightfully pleasant concert was given at the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday afternoon, when a number of the most prominent residents of the Colony, including His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, contributed their share to the entertainment of the patients.

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## THE INSURRECTION IN KIANGSI.

## 34th inst.

A Nanchang (capital of Kiangsi province) dispatch states that a strong body of foreign modelled troops sent by Viceroy Tuan Fang from Nanking, has arrived at Nanchang.

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## ALLBORN BRANCH ON CONTRACT.











to negotiations with the Chinese in regard to the sale of new business, the joint agents, while co-operating with, and supporting him, being relieved of these particular duties. Mr. Bland commenced his services in April last and has been closely engaged, chiefly in the negotiations for the Canton-Kowloon railway loan and lately for the balance of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan. The agreement for the former was signed on 10th ult. and the Imperial Edict in ratification is expected by the end of the month. The Corporation's offer for the balance of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan has also been accepted and our representative will now be free to negotiate for other business, including the final agreement for the Soochow-Ningpo Railway Loan, and also to give his attention to the Niohpaio Coal Concession, in regard to which no progress can be reported.

### THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

In reply to Mr. C. Craig, Mr. E. Robertson (London) said:—Damage was done to the Kowloon railway, the extension works, the torpedo range, buildings generally, and the matchless on the Kowloon cooling ground, which were entirely destroyed. The total cost of making good the damage is estimated at £1,145, of which, approximately £6,115 will fall upon Navy funds and the balance upon contractors, who are responsible for works still incomplete. I regret to state that there is no hope of saving the Phoenix, which will be sold by public auction.

### ANTI-FOOTBINDING SOCIETY.

#### MASS MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

A mass meeting of the Tien Tui Hui and its supporters was held in the Town Hall yesterday, says the N.C.D. News of 17th inst., the occasion being the transfer of the books and documents, together with the general control of the organization to the Chinese Committee. The Chinese tickets announced that the proceedings would commence at 2 p.m., but before the tide crowds were outside the main entrance awaiting admission. When the time appointed arrived, the hall was packed as it has never been packed before. The attendance is estimated at between two and four thousand, and the larger estimate is probably nearer the mark. Every available space in the hall was occupied, and spectators crowded even into the gallery and the window recesses. The walls of the hall were draped with Chinese flags, and a large platform was erected at the west end for the accommodation of officials and foreign guests. For nearly two hours a continuous stream of Chinese, men and women, poured into the hall. When it seemed that the hall could contain no more they still continued to enter, while the Chinese Committee, who had been allowed to enter, were themselves to be packed even closer in making room for new-comers. When the long programme commenced those on the platform looked down on a sea of human heads. The proceedings were most orderly throughout. The speakers were listened to with close attention, and each telling remark was loudly applauded. There was really no necessity for the presence of stewards holding high a piece of cardboard with the single character "attention" for those present had come to listen, and listen they did to the best of their ability. Most of the speeches, of course, were in Chinese, but to those foreigners who did not understand the language the dense crowd was a sight well worth seeing. On the platform, were Mrs. Archibald Little, and most of the ladies of the executive committee, with their Excellencies Li Hui-huan, Shieh Tun-ho, Chou Hui-tang, Mr. Kuan (Mixed Court Magistrate), Mr. Tain Shiao (Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), and Messrs. Mah Sheng-pah and Mao.

After a selection of music had been rendered by the Metropolitan Band, the Chairman H.E. Shen Tun-ho, welcomed the assembly and explained the object which brought them together. Mrs. Archibald Little then addressed the meeting. She said that when the idea of starting the Society was first mooted foreigners thought it the silliest idea they had ever heard of, and nine friends thereat retired in a huff on April 4, 1905 and each engaged to give or collect ten dollars. It was from this humble beginning the Tien Tui Hui started. The first tract they selected for publication was by a Chinese lady. Since then a million tracts had been printed in Shanghai alone. She thought one of the best ways of distributing tracts was to the students at the examinations, and she also mentioned other suitable ways of distributing the movement. The Committee had got up several competitions for the best essays against foot-binding, and for the best shoes for natural and unbound feet. It had met regularly once a month, except during the very hot weather, and she commended this custom to the new Chinese Committee. The Society had correspondents, with or without organized committees, in 58 Chinese cities, and she herself had addressed meetings in seven out of the eight vicereine capitals, besides twenty-five other cities. Mrs. Little then narrated the steps she took to procure the Imperial Edict against foot-binding, and mentioned that she had received nothing but courtesy and kindness from the Chinese officials and people. Finally she wished the blessing of heaven to rest on those Chinese men who took up the task of setting the women of China on their feet.

Mrs. Little then handed to H.E. Shen Tun-ho the ten annual reports of work done, samples of all the Chinese tracts issued, the Chinese collecting book, the Society's records, and an authorization to obtain its remaining stock of literature. She mentioned that the Society was being started on its new era with \$600-worth of literature, and a staff of about fifty honorary secretaries throughout the Empire.

After the applause with which Mrs. Little's remarks were received had subsided Mr. Tong Kailson, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the committee, expressed regret at bidding Mrs. Little farewell, and said that the Society's work spoke for itself. The new committee would endeavour to carry on the work, though he was not so sanguine as Mrs. Little was, about its being done better in the future. He then presented Mrs. Little and the Chairman with medals commemorating the occasion.

A lengthy programme followed. Mr. Diao accompanied by Miss Yen, played a cornet solo. This gift of the Tien Tui Hui spoke for itself, and also gave a realistic representation of the evils of foot-binding to the platform. H.E. Shen Tun-ho in a short but spirited speech described foot-binding as a "vicious custom," and wished the Society every success. Tantal Mah Sheng-pah delivered a powerful oration on reform in the family, the irony of his remarks particularly appealing to his hearers. Finally H.E. Shen Tun-ho came to the front of the platform and unfurled a dragon flag. It was amidst cheer, and music by the band the meeting dispersed. Those who attended it will remember it as an epoch-making gathering in the history of China.

### FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE "EMPEROR OF CHINA."

#### HAD DEATH OF A FOREIGNER.

At the international hospital, Kobe, on Tuesday (17th inst.) night, at about 10.30 John William Walker died as the result of injuries received by falling down a staircase on board the Canadian-Pacific steamer *Empress of China*.

From inquiries made by a representative of the *Japan Chronicle* it appears that the deceased went ashore at Yokohama, on arrival of the *Empress* from Vancouver, and after returning to the vessel late in the evening fell down a staircase which is reserved for the use of second-class passengers who are occasionally berthed with the first-class. Mr. Walker was one of the passengers so accommodated.

No one actually saw him fall, but he was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs by the ship's officers. He was once put to bed, and received every possible attention on board until the ship arrived at Kobe early on Tuesday morning, when he was immediately taken to the International Hospital. On examination by the doctors there it was found that the unfortunate man had sustained a very severe fracture of the skull, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he expired on Tuesday night without recovering consciousness.

We understand that Mr. Walker, who was only 28 years of age, had been engaged as an engineer with Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, England, and had started for Japan to fulfil three years' engagement with the Kanagawa Spinning Company, Ltd. Sincere sympathy will be extended by the community generally with the relatives and friends of Mr. Walker in England.

### THE SHANGHAI RAIDS.

#### DETAILS OF GOODE'S ARREST.

The steamer *Shammut* on arrival from the Orient at Vancouver on the 17th ultimo, as already briefly reported, was met at William Head by provincial police officers, a police sergeant, and a constable who arrested Frederick Monteir Goode, alias W. W. Payne, aged 24 years, an Australian, at the instance of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, who cabled information charging Goode with forgery and embezzlement of the sum of £500 from the Shanghai Electric and Alkali Company of Shanghai, of which he was secretary. He admits his identity and the offence, and will return without extradition "as soon as an officer arrives from China."

Goode is a young man of prepossessing appearance, says a Vancouver exchange, and no suspicion was held by the other passengers of the liner that he was the man sought when the police officers boarded the steamer. He has been a member of the groups in the various entertainments on board the vessel, and was popular with the other passengers.

When the police sergeant joined some of the passengers forward Goode was among the number. The description cabled mentioned a plump and curly hair—the barber had seen to the change of the curly hair to a short cut and the plumpness were gone; but the officer noticed the little red hair left on the side of the nose of wearers of such glasses and he stepped toward the young man, who was on the passenger-list as "W. W. Payne."

"Mr. Goode," said the police officer. The young man turned quickly. "Yes, sir." Then he coloured recognising that he had admitted his identity and the offence.

"You know what I want you for, Goode?" queried Sergeant Murray.

"Oh yes," he replied resignedly. It seems that Goode, who has been in Port Augusta, Western Australia, and has been in commercial life in the Orient—at Vladivostok and Shanghai—had a good position with the Shanghai company. He was the trusted secretary and sent cheques to the president and manager for signature, they signing same, as a rule, without question. He made two cheques payable to bearer which he signed and he cashed them and took the money. There is a little of this now in his possession, and the decoration on a silver cigar-case among his effects is more evidence as to where the money went; moreover he does not deny it. Engraved on the corner of the cigar case is the word "Ethel"; it is the Christian name of a woman of whom he became enamoured, and he spent the money to give her pleasure, then disappeared, making his way to Shimposaki, on a Japanese steamer and going to Yokohama, where he embarked at the latter port on the *Shammut*.

After his departure the Japanese police were asked to investigate his whereabouts and they reported to Shanghai that he had sailed for Victoria by the *Shammut*. The British Consul-General at Shanghai then cabled to Victoria, and the provincial police arrested the fugitive on arrival.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers—National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$760, China Fines \$93, K.K. & M. Steamships \$271, Kowloon Wharves \$94, Hongkong Lands \$107, Humphreys Estate \$112, Electric \$113.

Sellers—Hongkong Banks \$825, Canton Insurance \$207, Hongkong Fines \$332, Indochina \$300, China and Malacca \$21, Douglas \$37, Shell Transport \$30, Shanghai Docks \$13, West Points \$50, Hongkong Cottons \$13, China Borneo \$10, Cements \$21, Ices \$230, Ropes \$22, Powells \$8.

also—China Sugars \$125, Dairy Farms \$164, A. S. Watson \$125, National Bank \$89, Hongkong Docks \$145, Hongkong Wharves \$121, Hongkong Hotels \$121, China Provident \$30, Tramways \$145, China Light and Powers \$10, Langkats \$237.

#### YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 25th inst., Messrs. Philonthos, J. Petit & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last Circular, dated the 14th inst., our yarn market has ruled steady and where forced sales were effected prices gave way, the difference will be easily established when a comparison is made between the prices of our last report and the present one.

We reported in our last the failure of the largest Chinese firm of yarn dealers. We have now to record the failure of two others, who have followed the example of their predecessor and filed their petitions in bankruptcy. These three large dealers have suspended business within a fortnight. Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the Colony.

No. 122.—A few of the selected threads found buyers in limited quantities at declining rates. No. 166.—Only a few selected threads changed hands at quotations. No. 202.—Cheap prices judged some business.

The market prices steady.

Sales.—5,115 bales of No. 105, 475 bales of No. 122, 250 bales of No. 166, and 1,550 bales of No. 202, in all about 7,700 bales.

### RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

The Singapore secretary, Mr. H. Roland Llewellyn, reports that the Singapore Free Press reports from the mine inform that exceptionally heavy rains have caused a land slide at Sempan, which has completely blocked the water dune leading from the Dam to the Pipe Line, thus entirely depriving the mine of all power.

Advices received this morning (15th) state that the work of clearing the landslip has progressed favourably and it is hoped that the mine will start again to-morrow. 16th inst., thus some seven or eight days will have been lost.

General manager's monthly report for the 4 weeks ending 1st December, 1906. The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 355 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review a mile up of 1 ft. sinking, 127 ft. of 172 ft. prospecting, and 50 ft. of surface prospecting, against a total of 387 ft. for the previous four weeks.

### MINES.

**BUKIT KOMAN.** 440 ft. Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 6 ft., making a total of 208 ft. The lode, 62 in. wide, gives an average assay of 44 dwt. 440 ft. Level, Drive N. on Hanging Wall Branch.—This lode has been driven 5 ft. making a total distance of 103 ft. from the shaft. The lode, 48 in. wide, assays 5 dwt.

440 ft. Level, Drive N. on Foot Wall Branch.—This has been advanced 9 ft., making a total of 12 ft. The lode, 57 in. wide, assays 44 dwt. 340 ft. Level, Drive N. on Hanging Wall Branch.—Here 6 ft. has been driven, bringing the total to 32 ft. The lode, 67 in. wide, assays 7 dwt.

340 ft. Level, north.—On a bunch of quartz, met in the hanging wall of the lode, a drive has been started and run 17 ft., which for 35 in. wide assays 14 dwt.

Crosscutting for stoping filling.—130 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—The following have been in operation: Above the 440 ft. level: 2 stopes. Lode 95 in. wide, worth 34 dwt.

Above the 340 ft. level: 3 stopes. Lode 88 in. wide, worth 34 dwt.

Above the 240 ft. level: 2 stopes. Lode 75 in. wide, worth 14 dwt.

**"STONE" MINE.** 160 ft. Level, Drive S.—This has been driven 14 ft., making a total of 267 ft. The lode has again become more settled and shows an improvement in width and value, which for the month average 52 in. wide and worth 10 dwt. per ton.

160 ft. Level, Drive S.—This has been driven 14 ft., making a total of 324 ft. The lode, 45 in. wide, averages 7 dwt.

60 ft. Level, Crosscut W.—To this has been added 16 ft., bringing the total to 268 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 160 ft. level: 2 stopes. Lode 61 in. wide, worth 5 dwt.

Above the 60 ft. level: 1 stopes. Lode 96 in. wide, worth 10 dwt.

**BUKIT MALACCA.** No. 1.—Wise below No. 2 Level.—This has been sunk 5 ft., making a total of 50 ft. The lode, 44 in. wide, is worth 8 dwt.

No. 2.—Level South, Hanging Wall Branch.—The drive south has been taken to 14 ft., and a drive north has been started and taken to 10 ft. The lode exposed in the 24 ft. drive averages 48 in. wide and worth 10 dwt. It has now disappeared in both ends, with the indication that we had only struck the top of the shoot. To further prove this a drive has been started 50 ft. north and 25 ft. below, and here the lode has again been cut through and is lying the same width and value as the top of the shoot.

Stopes.—From below the No. 1 level (1 stopes): Lode 37 in. wide, worth 7 dwt.

Surface Prospecting.—On a hill about 1,000 ft. north of No. 2 shaft the jungle has been cleared and several pits sunk, also a crosscut put in 50 ft. An enormous quantity of surface ore is being exposed, and further pits are being sunk. A crosscut has also been started from the east side of the hill.

Cyanidation.—The second vat has been started, and the process continues satisfactorily. A second sweep vat and the third extractor box are now in course of construction.

### MILLING RETURNS.

**BUKIT KOMAN.** Lamps working 140. Period of work 128 days, less lost time 151 days, due to repairs to electrical machinery, cleaning out sand brought down by excessive rains to the settling pits at Sempan, and to usual clean up.

Ore milled: B. Komar ... 2,078 tons  
Stops ... 1,175 "

Total ... 3,253  
Amalgam recovered ... 1,075 oz. producing  
Smelted gold ... 709 "

Average yield per ton ... 4.31 dwt.  
Total tons crushed ... 5,131  
Total tons recovered ... 3,408 oz.  
Smelted gold ... 845-14 "

Average yield per ton ... 938-881  
Business of bullion ... 938-881  
W. H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager.

### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

**Gold.** London—Bank T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
Do. Demand ... 2/3 1/2  
Do. Month ... 2/3 1/2  
France—Bank T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
India T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
Do. Demand ... 2/3 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
Singapore T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. ... 2/3 1/2  
Yokohama T.T. ... 2/3 1/2

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The King has been pleased to approve of General Hon. Alberto Moreno Paez as Consul-General of Panama at Hongkong.

GUNNER W. T. Hoam, from the cruiser *Scylla*, has been appointed to the *Tamara*, for the *Janus*, destroyer, on the China Station.

Six Matthew Nathan, who arrived at Hongkong by the P. & O. Mail *De Anka*, sailed on the cruiser *Diadem* for Batavia on 20th inst.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. T. Carter, Army Pay Department, who recently went out to Hongkong, has been appointed District Paymaster of South China.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending December 8, 1906, amounted to 28,074 tons and the sales during the period to 22,558 tons.

The sloop *Cadmus*, on the China Station, did not do well at the recent gun-layer's competition, 12 hits in 43 rounds being indifferent practice. The *Cadmus*, it seems, did better than her sister sloop *Chlo*.

The Services in St. John's Cathedral on Christmas Day will be as follows:—Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. and 12 noon. Matins 11 a.m. There will also be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Peak Church at 8 a.m.

The *Sui Tai* and the *Sui An*, purchased by the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. for the Macao run, arrived from Shanghai on Wednesday, and are lying in Yau-mai Bay, off the Cosmopolitan Docks.

The Indo-China steamer *Choyne* arrived in port on Wednesday from Shanghai. She had on board two race ponies for Hongkong. (The *Choyne* is a Derby griffin for Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and the other a faintin racer for the Hon. Mr. J. W. Gresson.)

ENGINEER Commander C. H. Steward, on posting to the *Tamara*, receiving ship at Hongkong, takes over charge of the machinery of the *Hydra*, distilling ship, and repair ship for the station. Commander Steward will also take charge.

MR. V. H. Lanning, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the well known cricketer, left Shanghai for Amoy, where he will ride in the forthcoming race meeting. After the races he will proceed home of leave and will be absent for about one year.

ROBERT Torrence, residing in Zealand House, did not put in an appearance at the Police Court on Thursday, and Mr. Hazeland ordered that his bail of \$10 be forfeited. The charge against Torrence was that of disorderly behaviour at East Point on Christmas night.

The chief quartermaster division headquarters, Manila, has received a wire from the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, of Singapore, stating a wrecking tug would be sent to convey the *McCulligan* to that port. The *McCulligan* is proceeding to Singapore for extensive repairs.

LIEUTENANT C. B. Hitchins, 119th Mooltan Regiment, Hongkong, gets promotion to the rank of captain in the *Garra*. Captain Hitchins originally was appointed to the unattached list in August, 1897, and the following year he was posted to the Indian Staff Corps.

It will be of interest to those persons who own trunks to learn that a new regulation has been passed, requiring all trunks to be fitted with brakes and skids so as to prevent the roads from being destroyed. This regulation applies to European as well as Chinese firms.

The acting manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation courteously informs us that he has received a telegram from the London Branch stating that the rate of interest on outward business has been raised to 7 per cent. from the 17th inst. N. C. D. News.

MAJOR A. C. Painter, Royal Engineers, on return home from Hongkong about the end of January next, will assume command of the 33rd Company, R.E., at Cork, Berhaven, and Lough Swilly forts. The command of this Company necessitates a thorough knowledge of electrical work.

ACCORDING to a Moll dispatch, the steamer *Atkado-maru*, on her way to Chiofo, stranded on Hikojima, in the Shimaneoki Straits. In the course of the re-floating operations twelve galleys were found concealed in the hold of the steamer. The matter is now being investigated by the police.

AMONG a number of suggestions and recommendations in a recent memorial presented to the Throne by H. T. Sun Pao-chi, formerly Chinese Minister in Paris, with reference to proposed changes in the criminal laws of the Empire is one strongly urging the necessity of abolishing the galleys.

LIEUTENANT C. W. Tin-on has been appointed to the survey ship *Merlin*, now on voyage to the China Station. Lieutenant Tin-on has served aboard since January, 1906, when he got his cad ship, and he was promoted lieutenant in December, 1905. He was recently serving aboard the *Merlin* survey ship at Chiofo.

STAFF-SURGEON R. T. Gillin has been posted to the *Tamara*, receiving ship at Hongkong, from 22nd inst. Staff-Surgeon Gillin has had considerable experience on the China Station, having served there previously. His leaving the medical staff of the Navy dates from 1904, his promotion to staff-surgeon commanding eight years later.

THE *Onaka-Shosen Kaisha* has under consideration a scheme to open a service from Japan to the United States. Mr. Takemura, of the Traffic Department of the Company, recently travelled to America for Europe for the purpose of inspecting steamship routes. The Company has decided to send the *Onaka-Maru* to San Francisco from Kobe, and to return where the steamer will load some 1,000 tons of cargo, bringing four back on the return voyage from San Francisco and Seattle. The steamer is expected to leave Kobe about the 22nd inst. This voyage of the *Onaka-Maru* project is successful, the service will be continued. The Company has also a scheme under consideration to open regular services to Hongkong.

HEMRY Ross, who told the police he was a storekeeper employed on board the C. P. R. Company's steamer *Empress of China*, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, at the Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly in Ship Street last night and damaging property to the extent of \$2.50. Ross pleaded guilty to the charge. The police said that defendant was refused admittance to a certain house, and in order to get even he went into the street, picked up a huge stone, and threw it into the house, shattering a window pane. The Court fined accused \$5 for being disorderly and ordered him to compensate the complainant for the damage done.

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